BOURCHIER, CROFT & MALLETTE
Real Estate Brokers.

The Daily Colonist.

BOURCHIER, CROFT & MALLETTE
Real Estate Brokers.

VOL. LXIII---NO. 104. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1890. THIRTY-SECOND YEAR.

D. R. HARRIS. N. P. SNOWDEN.

LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1858.)

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance (Fire, Life and Marine) Agents, Notaries Public and Surveyors.

Town Property and Farming Lands

FOR SALE OR ON LEASE.

MONEY TO LOAN.

In Large or small amounts at lowest current rates of interest. Estates Managed and Rents Collected.
jan15-1yr

BRITISH COLUMBIA
LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY, L'd

THOMAS ALLSOP,
HENRY S. MASON,
CUYLER A. HOLLAND } DIRECTORS.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet St, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a general Land Investment and Insurance Agency.

MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Low Rates.

Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on easy terms.
Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1887. e24-6f-d w

LAND FOR SALE.

JAMES BURNS,
INSURANCE AGENT
OFFICE.--No. 5 TROUNCE AVENUE, VICTORIA, B. C.

Has for sale twelve and one-half acres lying between Saanich and Gorge Roads, and fronting on Garbally Road.

This piece of land is very well situated for building sites, has been subdivided and is now offered for sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Some advantages of this property are: Its nearness to the centre of the city, and to the foundries and factories on the north side. It lies between two leading thoroughfares to and from town, within five minutes walk of the tram cars. Church and school convenient. For recreation Victoria Arm is in the immediate vicinity. Within the radius of the electric light. Land high and dry, sloping gently to the south, easily drained, good soil, and in every way well adapted for residential purposes.

For plans and all particulars apply at the office of the
GLASGOW AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE CO'Y,
AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS. mc1

Bryant's Addition to Port Angeles.

We are offering lots in the above Addition at $60 each. The lots are 40 x 125, and are, without exception, the cheapest in the market.

ROUTLEDGE & CO.,
52 GOVERNMENT STREET. ap16-1mo

SILKS

Our first consignment of Fancy Silks have arrived and will be on view on Monday.

H. YOUNG & CO.

The WHITE HOUSE,
April 12, '90.

MISSION CITY

The coming Metropolis and Inland Town of B. C., in the Fraser Valley, at the Terminus of Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway.

Mission is a RAILWAY CENTRE, as well as being located in the heart of the finest FARMING and FRUIT GROWING District in the Province. Reader, do not miss this chance, as prices will be advanced this week.

FOR INFORMATION APPLY TO AGENTS.
de 3-tf

MARCHANT, FUTCHER & CO.

Japanese Merchants and General Importers,

41 FORT ST., VICTORIA,

Have received by the S.S. "Parthia" a select parcel of goods suitable for the Spring and Summer. Screens for fire-places, etc.; Paper Lanterns, Paper Napkins, Bronze Goods, more Silk Handkerchiefs, Morning and Tea Gowns, etc., etc.

All kinds of Japan Tea, both black and green.

IMPORTANT---Special Notice.

Having bought the business of Messrs. C. Gabriel & Co., "The Japanese Bazaar," 45 Government street, the fine and varied stock of Porcelain, Bronzes, Screens, Silk Goods, Costumes, Gloves, Corsets, Jewellery, Wool, etc., etc., will at once be removed to 41 FORT STREET, and marked at greatly reduced prices.

—REAL BARGAINS.—

Our great success during the short time our Store has been open, conclusively proves the need of a Japanese Store where all kinds of goods can be had at a reasonable price. We are open to supply all Japanese manufactures and produce at close prices, quality guaranteed. Special consignments arranged, to any amount.

MARCHANT, FUTCHER & CO.
41 Fort Street, Victoria.

NEW GOODS. LATEST STYLES.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,

CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS,

97 JOHNSON STREET.

GOOD VALUE. LOW PRICES.
mo26

ROBINSON & CO.
58 Fort Street,

REAL ESTATE
AGENTS. m2

WANTS.

WANTED—A girl to do housework. Apply to Mrs. C. E. Mallette, 14 Young street, James Bay. ap11-1w

SITUATION wanted by a married man who is willing to work. Speaks three languages and writes short-hand. Address T. RICE, this office. ap15-3t

WANTED!

A GOOD WAITRESS for the Windsor House, Nanaimo. Good wages will be given to a suitable person. Address—
H. DEMPSEY,
"Windsor House,"
ap13-1w Nanaimo.

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA -:- THEATRE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Wednesday, April 16.

THE ORIGINAL FISK

JUBILEE SINGERS

From Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

They have sung before Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Germany, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Presidents Grant, Hayes, and Garfield, and many other distinguished personages.

Admission, 50c. and 75c.

Reserved seats at Waitt's Book Store.
ap9-7t

TENDERS.

MUNICIPAL.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the City Clerk's office up to Wednesday, the 23rd day of April inst., at 4 p. m., for the work of strengthening James Bay Bridge in accordance with plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the City Surveyor.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
ap13-td C. M. C.

TENDERS.

TENDERS ARE REQUIRED FOR A pair of frame dwellings on Scoresby street. Drawings and specifications may be seen at my office, where sealed tenders must be sent before 3 p. m. on Wednesday, 16th day of April.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

L. BUTTRESS TRIMEN,
ap12-td Architect.

TENDERS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED FOR THE erection of a two-story frame residence on Menzies street, for F. Elworthy, Esq. Drawings and specification may be seen at the office of L. Buttress Trimen, Architect, where sealed tenders must be delivered on or before Friday the 18th day of April at 5 p. m.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. ap12-td

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned up to Saturday, 19th inst., at noon, for fencing, entrance gates, etc., at the P. R. J. Hospital grounds.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ap11 Architect.

NOTICE TO ELECTRICIANS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UP to Saturday, 19th instant, at noon, for the Electric lighting, and for Electric Bells, at the P. R. J. Hospital.

Lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ap11 Architect.

Notice to Contractors

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned on or before Saturday, the 19th day of April at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of a Catholic Cathedral to be built on the corner of Blanchard and View streets, this city.

Plans and specifications may be seen at my office (Craft & Norris block), Douglas street, on and after Tuesday, 25th inst.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

P. H. DONOVAN,
me23 Superintendent.

—THE—
Vancouver Water Works Co.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned up to noon on

Tuesday, the 15th day of April, 1890,

for the laying of the Second Submerged Main across the First Narrows of Burrard Inlet.

Plan and profile of the locality and specifications of the work to be done, can be seen at the office of the Company, 118 Alexander street.

A certified cheque equal to Five (5) per cent. of the amount must accompany each tender.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. W. McFARLAND,
Vancouver, B. C. Secretary.
April 8th, 1890. ap9

CREDITORS' MEETING.

THE CREDITORS OF CAPTAIN J. D. Warren are requested to meet at the office of Findlay, Durham & Brodie, Wharf street, on Wednesday next, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m.

A. L. BELYEA,
MATTHEW T. JOHNSTON.
ap13-3t T. H. TYE.

HOMŒOPATHIC REMOVAL.

DR. J. HALL WILL LEAVE HIS rooms on Pandora street on Monday, Dec. 2, for the new brick block, corner of Yates and Douglas, where he may be consulted at the usual hours, from 1 to 4 p. m., excepting Sundays and holidays.
my17-tf

Victoria Employment Bureau.

No. 23—TIM KEE—Store St.

Can supply all kinds of Chinese help cooks, housekeepers, etc., at wages to suit. Chinese Guides furnished to Tourists.

"CONTRACTOR."

Labor guaranteed. Telephone No. 580
No charges made against Employers of labor.
ap26-12mo

PLANTA, NORRIS & ANDERSON,
Real Estate Agents,
TROUNCE AVENUE
P. O. Box 453. ap11-1mo

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FEAST OF DAYS.

LADIES' AID SOCIETY
—OF—
St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church

Will hold the above Feast in the School Room of the Church,

On Wednesday, April 23rd.

Open at 11 a. m. Admittance 25c.

Lunch will be served in the Lecture Hall from 12 till 2. ap16

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the James Bay Athletic Association will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, over Bank of B. C., on Thursday the 17th inst., at 8 o'clock, p. m.

ap16-2t H. B. YOUNG, Sec'y.

LOOK OUT

—FOR THE—

Great Subdivision Sale

—OF—

CITY PROPERTY

In a few days.

F. G. RICHARDS, Jr

51 Yates Street.

mar16

CARD

MRS. CHUDLEY begs to thank those ladies who have so kindly volunteered to donate bedding, etc., for the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, and will be happy to receive at her residence any further gifts of a similar nature for the same Institution, up to the 3rd day of May.

Corner of Belleville and
Oswego streets, James Bay,
Victoria. ap14

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE Society will be held on Wednesday evening, 23rd April, 1890. Tickets $2.50 each, may be obtained from the undersigned, or G. Powell, J. Braden, J. B. Lovell, G. Fairbrother, H. W. Sheppard, H. A. Lavin.

ap15 JOHN J. AUSTIN, Sec'y.

CUSTOMS, CANADA.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the Customs Act of Canada there will be held on the 22nd April next, at the Customs Unclaimed Warehouse, in the Port of Victoria, B.C., a sale by auction of all goods not previously entered, that have been placed on the unclaimed list at the Customs previous to the 31st December, 1889.

At the same time and place there will also be held a sale by auction of all the goods that have been placed in Bonded Warehouses previous to the 1st March, 1888.

Terms of sale to be as announced by the auctioneer.

List of goods for sale may be seen at the Customs House, the appraisers office and the auctioneers office.

A. R. MILNE, Collector.
W. R. CLARKE, Auctioneer.
Victoria, B. C., March 14th, 1890.
td

Public Meeting

THERE WILL BE A PUBLIC Meeting at the City Hall on Thursday evening next at 8 o'clock, to take into consideration the most suitable way of receiving H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught upon his arrival, and of celebrating the Queen's Birthday.

All parties interested are respectfully requested to be present.

JOHN GRANT,
City Hall, Mayor.
April 14th, 1890. ap16

J. F. WADDINGTON,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
NAVAL ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR.

Plans and specifications of Vessels prepared and work superintended during construction or repairs. Agent for the sale and purchase of ships and machinery. Office—Cor. BROAD STREET and TROUNCE ALLEY (up stairs). ap12

DR. LEWIS HALL,
DENTIST,
GRADUATE OF PHILA. DENTAL COLLEGE.

Special attention given to frail and diseased teeth. Gas and ether given for painless extraction of teeth.

CRAFT & NORRIS BLOCK, DOUGLAS ST.
Residence, No. 45 Second st., Work Estate.
Office hours, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. ap21

THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

Those wishing to improve their Herds should communicate with the undersigned, who has always on hand choice thoroughbred and high grade Durhams.

MORRISON & ADAMS,
Sunnyside Farm,
mc11-1y Alexandria P. O.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Fifth Parliament—Fourth Session.

FORTY-SIXTH DAY.

TUESDAY, April 15th, 1890.

The Speaker took the chair at 2:10 p. m.

Prayers by Rev. J. E. Starr.

PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Orr, rising to a question of privilege, enquired if it was correct for the supplementary estimates to be published in THE COLONIST, as they had been this morning, before they had been placed on the desks of hon. members.

The Speaker replied that the message from His Honor the Lieut.-Governor accompanying the supplementary estimates, had been introduced by the hon. Finance Minister, and handed to him (the Speaker). After reading the message he noticed that the estimates printed in the usual form were attached. He handed both to the clerk, to whose desk the representatives of the press had access, and he presumed that the reporter of THE COLONIST made a copy in the House. As it was about the last thing done, there had not been time to distribute the estimates in the House.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said that when the message with the supplementaries had been presented he asked the minister of finance if the estimates were then to be distributed to members, and had received the reply that they were not yet printed. It certainly seemed strange that the members of the House should find that the newspaper reporter forestalled them in securing a copy of the estimates. He knew how very enterprising newspaper reporters here showed themselves to be, but it was hard for those who were not members of the profession to see sometimes how they obtained access to what appeared to be sealed information. It certainly seemed strange that the estimates should be published in the newspapers before the House saw them, but he did not feel disposed to stand on his dignity in the matter very much. An enterprising reporter's duty was to get news, and get it first, for his paper.

Hon. Mr. Robson—Get the news, get it honestly if possible, but get it!

Hon. Mr. Beaven—I had no desire to infer that the reporter in this case got it in any way that could be pronounced dishonest by anyone.

The Speaker—The estimates were laid on the clerk's desk, to which the reporters have access, and they must have been copied in the House. The school committee's reports, which were also presented but not printed, had been given to the public by the reporter in the same manner.

Hon. Mr. Robson did not approve of the newspapers having access to the estimates before they were given to the members, nor had he ever advanced copies of the estimates to any newspapers. He supposed that the enterprising reporter in this case had found the estimates on the clerk's desk, and the House could not but admire his enterprise.

Mr. Orr claimed that the publication of the estimates was a violation of the statute and of the rules of the House; but the Speaker could not see it, and the matter was allowed to drop.

THE M'NAMEE CLAIM.

Mr. Duck moved, seconded by Mr. Anderson, the resolution in reference to the McNamee claims for a petition of right which has adorned the notice paper for the past month. The hon. mover submitted further correspondence on the subject and said that committees of the House and of the House of Commons had reported favorably on the claim of Messrs. McNamee & Co.

Mr. Anderson thought it was full time that something were done, and it would be well for the government to do what they could to secure a settlement of the claim.

Hon. Mr. Robson was sorry that the hon. member had taken the course which he had done for the sake of the claimants, more particularly on account of the losses which many local people had suffered. A report had some time back been presented adversely to the issue of a petition of right. He would suggest that it would be unwise for the House to pass this resolution inasmuch as it was the intention of the government to introduce a measure looking to the settlement of this matter in the only way possible. He therefore moved, seconded by the minister of finance, that the debate be adjourned.

Mr. Duck agreed to the Premier's suggestions, and hoped the bill might be brought down at once.

Hon. Mr. Robson said the bill might be brought in at any time.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said a most exhaustive report had been brought in on this subject when his government were in power. He thought that if the petition came on in the name of John Nicholson and Co. there might be some shadow of justice in the application, but as for McNamee and Co. he believed they had received from the Dominion and otherwise more than they were entitled to.

The debate was adjourned.

NORTH ARM BRIDGE.

Mr. Cunningham submitted the report of the select committee on the North Arm bridge as follows;

MR. SPEAKER—The committee appointed to enquire into the causes of the carrying away of a portion of the bridge across the North Arm of the Fraser river, and into all matters in connection with the said bridges, beg to report as follows:

Your committee, accompanied by Mr. Gore, surveyor-general, representing the government; Mr. Cott, representing the San Francisco Bridge Co., and Mr. Kidd, ex-reeve of Richmond municipality, proceeded by steamer on the 14th February to the site of said bridges for the purpose of inspecting the same, and after a critical examination of the structure adjourned to the Board of Trade rooms, Vancouver, to examine witnesses under oath.

After hearing all the evidence we find:

(1.) That the contract was let to the San Francisco Bridge Co. for the sum of $27,500, who furnished their own plans, which were modified at the instance of the Richmond municipal council.

(2.) That the plans and specifications were faulty in regard to the size of the piers, and that the bracing was insufficient.

(3.) That the piles were principally under sized and carelessly driven; the waling and sheeting being inadequate, and the mechanical work was slighted to such an extent as to result in one span of the bridge being carried away by an ice floe of not more than two inches in thickness.

(4.) That the government superintendent was careless and incompetent, and in accepting the bridge from the contractors he misled the government, his report being entirely at variance with the facts.

(5.) That the foreman of the San Francisco Bridge Co. slighted the work both in piers and superstructure without the apparent knowledge of the company.

(6.) That the members of the municipal council of Richmond had full knowledge of the work being slighted; but failed to take any steps for the protection either of the municipality or the government.

All of which, together with the evidence, is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) THOMAS CUNNINGHAME,
Chairman.
W. H. LADNER.
A. HASLAM.
HENRY CROFT.

Mr. Cunningham moved that the report be received and printed together with the evidence.

Mr. Beaven looked upon the report as a severe censure upon the chief commissioner of lands and works, for whose resignation he looked at any time.

Hon. Mr. Vernon observed that when he was chief commissioner of lands and works the leader of the opposition used to consider himself a first-class engineer, and was accustomed to personally inspect and survey works that were then under construction. What, he would like to know, constituted the senior member for Victoria an engineer. The works of the department were under the direction and control of the chief engineer, this being the first time that an accident of the kind had occurred. Accidents would always occur, but this was the first time that the blame for them had been cast upon the chief commissioner of lands and works. It was his (Mr. Vernon's) business to generally direct the business of the department, but the details were the charge of the departmental officials. Everywhere it was the practice to obtain plans as well as estimates, in order that the public interest might be best subserved. As for this report calling for his (Mr. Vernon's) resignation it rested with the premier.

Mr. Grant quoted the statute and proceeded to lecture the chief commissioner of lands and works as to his duties with respect to the preparation of plans and specifications.

Hon. Mr. Pooley said the member for Cassiar appeared to interpret the law as to provide for the preparation of the plans and specifications by the departmental officers. They could be prepared any time subject to the approval of the chief commissioner.

Mr. Haslam contended that unless it were the practice to obtain plans from persons, no matter where, who were fully posted as to the latest inventions and methods it would be impossible to secure the best work. The proper policy was to have all possible competition from the outside world. If British Columbia could not benefit by all the competition possible it were better for her to shut herself up altogether.

Mr. Semlin observed that it was manifest someone had blundered.

Hon. Mr. Vernon—Tell us something we don't know?

Mr. Semlin held that in the case of the bridge the government appeared to have thought that there was not talent enough in British Columbia to build it, and so they had gone to San Francisco.

The report was ordered to be received and printed.

THE MINERAL ACT.

After remarks from Messrs. Davie, Grant, Cowan, Mason, Beaven and others, the House went into committee on the resolution to amend the Mineral act, Mr. Croft in the chair. The resolutions were as follow:

1. That section 75 of the Mineral act be amended by adding thereto the following sub-section:

"(2). If the claim applied for is situated within that portion of the province through which the Canadian Pacific railway runs, and which has been granted to the Dominion government, and hereinafter referred to as the railway belt, the claimant must, together with his application, deposit the sum of one hundred and five dollars, which will be applied by the provincial government in obtaining a grant of the freehold from the Dominion government, but will not entitle the claimholder to such freehold, unless he completes his title thereto whilst he is the lawful holder of the claim, under the provisions of section 88 of this act."

2. That section 85 of the said act be repealed, and in lieu thereof be it enacted;

"85. Any free miner having lawfully acquired a mineral claim within the railway belt, as provided in section 75 and its sub-section, shall be entitled to hold such claim for the period of one year from his record, although no labour or expenditure may have been bestowed thereon, and any free miner having lawfully acquired a mineral claim anywhere else in the province shall be entitled to hold the same for a like period of one year from the date of his record, if he shall, within the first six months from such record, expend upon the claim itself or in connection with its development money or labour to the amount or value of one hundred dollars, shall satisfy the gold commissioner or mining recorder of such expenditure by a detailed and attested description of the work performed; and shall also, within six months, obtain from such gold commissioner or mining recorder a certificate of such expenditure, and record the same with such gold commissioner or mining recorder. And so, from year to year, the holder of a mineral claim shall be entitled to hold the same for one year from the expiration of his previous year of holding if he shall, within the first six months of each new year, expend money or labour upon the claim or its development to the amount or value of one hundred dollars, to the satisfaction of the gold commissioner or mining recorder, and shall, within such six months, have obtained a certificate of such expenditure, and have recorded the same with the gold commissioner or mining recorder."

3. There shall be payable to the province, by the applicant for any crown grant of a mineral claim under section 81 of the "Mineral Act," when the mineral claim in respect of which the application is made is situate within the Railway Belt, a sum of money equal to five dollars per acre for each acre to be granted in such crown grant before such crown grant shall issue, and the payment to the province of the sum of money by this section required to be paid shall be considered, reckoned and allowed as part of the sum of five hundred dollars mentioned in sub-section (d) of section 81 of the "Mineral Act."

And that the said amendments be incorporated in bill (No. 70) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Mineral Act.'"

The committee rose, reporting the resolution. The report was adopted.

REDISTRIBUTION.

Hon. Mr. Robson introduced a bill to amend the Constitution Act. Read a first time, and Hon. Mr. Robson moved that the second reading be set for Wednesday.

Hon. Mr. Beaven thought this amendment to the Constitution Act was a bill of such importance that it should receive more consideration than could be given to it if the second reading was taken up at the next sitting of the House. If it had taken the government from the time the House opened to incubate on this matter, the House should be given a little time to study the proposition of the government before taking action on it. The leader of the opposition objected to the government's delay in taking the House into their confidence and thus restricting the time in which the members could determine what was best to be done. He moved that the second reading be set for the 30th instead of the 16th of April.

Hon. Mr. Robson did not think anything was to be gained by the delay proposed. The provisions of the bill were few and simple. It was easy to see that the plan proposed by Hon. Mr. Beaven was to allow her Majesty's loyal opposition to try to work up a feeling in the country antagonistic to the measure.

Mr. Ladner supported the amendment, and explained how the Mainland Association wished to discuss the bill and give an expression of opinion before it was passed. If their wish was treated with contempt it might lead to steps being taken that would be deeply regretted. All that Westminster district wanted was representation by taxation and population.

Mr. Cunningham, while he had, since taking his seat in the House, given a generous support to the government, thought it would be a great hardship to pass the bill without allowing the members an opportunity of consulting with their constituents. He appealed to the government not to press the matter.

Continued on Third Page.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Preparations at Zanzibar for the Emin Expedition.

Popular Murmuring Against the Duty on Beer.

Death of Alex. Mackay the Famous African Missionary—Riots in the Eternal City.

GERMAN ACTIVITY AT ZANZIBAR.

LONDON, April 15.—Despatches from Zanzibar state that the operations of Germans there are of a most vigorous character. Every one connected in any capacity with the projects of Major Wissmann, is displaying a degree of activity singularly at variance with the German national character, and everything pertaining to the preparations for the new Emin expedition is being conducted with marked thoroughness. The town has within an incredibly short time become so entirely Germanized that residents find themselves almost strangers. Several large offices and depots have been established by the Germans, and each of these constantly displays the German flag, while the German uniform is everywhere visible. The British have no office at Zanzibar, and consequently an English flag is not to be seen, much to the disgust of Englishmen, who view with disgust and indignation the German preparations to extend the influence and power of their empire into territory hitherto tacitly admitted to belong to England, if it belonged to anybody.

ENGLAND'S AFRICAN INTERESTS JEOPARDIZED.

The occasional dispatches conveying the assurances of the safety and successful operations of Dr. Peters (several times declared by presumably competent authority to be dead), and the extensive preparations for Emin's departure, have created genuine alarm here for the surety of British interests in Southeastern and Equatorial Africa, which the press are unanimous in calling upon the government to protect. The Standard insists that the English and German spheres of influence in Africa are marked with such precision as to preclude the remotest possibility of any misunderstanding. Therefore any encroachment upon British rights must be made deliberately. The Post declares that the German maps purporting to fix the boundaries of the two spheres are wholly inaccurate. This being the fact, Germany must be at at once informed of the inaccuracies, and not be allowed to become unfriendly to England through the aggressions and misrepresentations of the German press in describing and urging the necessity of Emin's expedition.

THE DUTY ON BEER.

The popular murmuring against the intimation of Mr. Goshen of the government's intention to retain the present duty on beer increases daily, and has given rise to some uneasiness in the ministerial fold. It is now coming to be generally believed that the budget, which will be presented on Thursday will show the extent of the government's alarm by not removing the recent addition to the duty on beer, but also by taking the duty from foreign plate. It is hinted, too, that a further concession to the popular clamor for reduced taxations is possible in the lessening of the income tax and the tax on tea.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS MISSIONARY.

The death of the famous Uganda missionary, Alexander Mackay, has caused the publication of a great deal of interesting and important information concerning him, of which the general public was ignorant. Mackay was a mechanical engineer and went to Africa in 1876, assuming almost immediately a leading position among those doing mission work in that country. It was he who first brought Emin prominently to the notice of the people of Europe by a series of admirable letters, wherein he described the value of the African equatorial province, and it was mainly through information furnished by him that the necessity for Emin's relief became apparent.

RIOT IN ROME.

A serious riot occurred in Rome today as a result of the action of the police in dispersing a socialist meeting. The meeting was the largest one of its character ever held in Rome, and, emboldened by the great increase in numbers of the audience, the speakers who addressed the gathering indulged in revolutionary harangues of a most violent description, while their listeners evinced their approval by howls, cheers and curses as the sentiments expressed demanded. The police were finally ordered to disperse the crowd, and were attacked wiah stones, clubs, etc., until they were compelled to charge upon the mob with deadly weapons. The rioters were scattered, several of them being severely wounded, and the police made a number of arrests.

MILITARY ACTIVITY IN RUSSIA.

The increased military activity in Southern Russia has given rise to a variety of surmises as to its object, and probably Austria will feel called upon to make a formal enquiry. The nobility residing in the Russian province of Volhynia have joined in a petition to the Czar praying his majesty to prohibit the Germans from acquiring estates in that district.

A PROBABLE SOLUTION

Of the Problem of Aerial Navigation—What Prof. Melville's Design Is Like.

Steam power superseded the old stage coach and gave us railways; it took the wind out of the canvas of the old-time wooden sailers, and gave us the present day iron sided ocean greyhounds, and now electricity is outstripping steam as a motive power, by filling other wants and uses innumerable. What it will be applied to next is hard to say, but the latest development of this "unseen, swift power," is its application to aerial navigation—in other words it will supplant the balloon and render it possible to sail about at will in thin air. So at least Professor Melville claims for his design, which he calls an air ship. It is an elliptical balloon supporting a shell in the shape of a boat, the total length of the shell or boat being 130 feet. It will be twenty feet in width and twenty feet in height. The motive power will be an electric storage battery, one at each end, near air-tight compartments, whence they will operate the propelling apparatus, the one at the bow end pulling and the one at the stern pushing. These are attached on rods extending out ten feet from each end. The shape of the balloon is not unlike that of a porpoise in its general outline. To avoid friction the net will be done away with altogether and the balloon will be bound with canvas supporters which lie perfectly smooth and will prevent the wind from catching it at all. There are two valves at the top for use in case of accident. With regard to the steering apparatus. Heretofore, since the craze in aerial navigation began, the notion of all designers was that the steering apparatus must be at the end. Mr. Melville's design is to have it right in the middle, between the balloon and the shell. It consists of a light apparatus shaped like the tail of a fish, made of light bamboo ribs and lined with Chee Foo silk. In case of accident the steering apparatus is so arranged that the aeronaut can form a parachute and thus let the balloon down safely and easily. Still further to provide against the contingency of dropping into the water, he has arranged the shell for navigating the water as well as the air. The same power that propels the balloon will be at once used to propell the boat. With the air tight compartments it is impossible for the boat to sink.

This contrivance is inflated with a preparation, the secret of which Mr. Melville jealously guards, and with which he can fill his balloon within half-an-hour.

Prof. Melville has gained considerable notoriety for the daring he has displayed in several parachute jumps at enormous heights. The first venture he made was at Honolulu, when he jumped from a height of 1,600 feet, holding on merely by his hands. Since then he has given numerous exhibitions, each one exceeding the other for pure daring, and each one bringing him increased fame. He hopes to perfect his air ship, but is carefully guarding his secret until he can make sure of establishing his fame as its inventor. It is expected that sufficient inducement will be held out to him to give an exhibition in Victoria on the 24th of May, as he intends to stop here till that time.

WESTMINSTER SPECIAL.

The Canners Want the License Fees Readjusted.

Candidates for Parliamentary Honors—Excitement Over the Redistribution Bill—The Oolachan Run Begins.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 15. — A largely attended meeting of canners was held last night, when the new fishing regulations were discussed. It was decided to ask the boards of trade of Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster to memoralize the Government with the view of having the license fees readjusted to a fair sum, and the weekly close time changed.

The candidates in the field for parliamentary honors are G. C. Corbould, B. Douglas, D. S. Curtis, and W. B. Townsend. Half-a-dozen more are expected to take the field before nomination.

There is much excitement on the streets to-night over the Redistribution bill.

The oolachan run has commenced.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Provincial Elections.

MONTREAL, April 15.—An intimate friend of Premier Mercier says that the government has been requested by the three premiers of Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia to have the provincial general elections take place simultaneously on the 10th of June. The nominations to take place a week earlier. It is believed the official gazette on Saturday will contain the proclamation.

Poisoned by Wild Parsnips.

HAGERSVILLE, April 15.—The family of Wm Nicholson, a farmer, were poisoned on Saturday by eating wild parsnips, which they took to be carrots. One boy, aged 10, has died, and a girl aged 13 is in a critical condition. The others will recover.

Sentenced to be Hanged.

BELLEVILLE, April 15.—Peter Davis was to-day sentenced to be hanged on June 20th for the murder of Wm. Emery in Maramoree township. Mrs. Emery was acquitted. The undue intimacy of Davis with Mrs. Emery led to the murder.

To Marry a Prince.

TORONTO, April 15.—Alexander Cameron, a wealthy Toronto lawyer who married a rich Detroit widow named Ward, has returned from Europe; but Mrs. Cameron and his stepdaughter, Miss Ward, are still in Paris, and it is announced to the friends of the young heiress that she will in June be wed to Prince DeBenyon Caraman of France. Miss Ward is only seventeen. With his bride the prince will receive an income of nearly $150,000 a year.

The Burchill Murder Case.

BRANTFORD, Ont., April 15.—An interesting discovery that may still further complicate the Burchill murder case has just been made here. On the Commercial hotel register was the name of F. C. Benwell, which was supposed to have been placed there by Burchill's victim. It is now learned that it was written by another young Englishman, who left for this country a few weeks before the Princeton tragedy, and who, curiously enough, bore exactly the same patronymic as Burchill's friend. As Burchill has all along averred that the supposed murdered Benwell is alive, it is likely an attempt will be made to identify the murdered man as the one registered at the hotel here.

A YEAR'S RETROSPECT

Of St. John's Church Reveals Satisfactory Progress—Annual Meeting.

Progress and prosperity go hand in hand, a fact noticeable in the annual report submitted to the congregation by the church wardens of St. John's church. It is therein stated that the pew rents, offertories and subscriptions during the past year all bear evidence of increased vitality among church workers, and the result is that the church enters upon a new year, not only free of debt, but with a balance on hand. The amount is small, but a small amount to the good is better than the same sum owing. The wardens call attention to the fact that from five hundred sittings the church receives revenue from but one hundred and fifty, and they earnestly request the members of the congregation to become regular seatholders and thus assist in increasing the revenue of the church. The request seems reasonable enough, besides which, it is in the interest of those attending the church regularly that they should secure their seats.

One of the members of the congregation has presented the church with a valuable communion service which will replace that lent to the first rector from Christ church more than a quarter of a century ago. Another generous member has donated a pair of handsome pulpit lights, and a couple of beautiful altar rail standards have been received from still another source.

At the annual meeting of the church congregation, which was held on Monday evening, a general re-election was made of church wardens and committee.

Steamer City of Kingston left for for Seattle on her return trip at 9 o'clock last evening.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Important Concession Regarding Mining Machinery.

Canada to be Represented at the Jamaica Exhibition.

Mr. Charlton Defends Mr. Mowat's Course in the Legislature on School Matters.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, April 15.—Messrs. Earle and Prior had a satisfactory interview with the premier to-day relative to mining machinery. The members pointed out that the industry would be seriously handicapped if one part of a machine had to be purchased in Quebec; another part in Ontario; and still another part in the states, and they decided it would be best to import the whole outfit free if it cannot be purchasable as a whole in the Dominion.

Sir John said collectors of customs must interpret the law in the most liberal manner.

The Victoria members and Mara also saw the permier and Hon. Mr. Haggart with reference to the mail subsidy which the government proposed to cut down.

Taylor's alien labor committee reported to-day recommending that the attention of the Washington authorities be drawn to the oppressive nature of the United States act to Canadians, and that legislation take place next session if the representations fail.

The government emphatically declines to relax the quarantine regulations to enable American cattle to enter Canada in bond and be slaughtered for export.

Canada will be represented at the Jamaica exhibition next year, and space has been applied for. Parliament will vote an appropriation.

At an equal rights meeting to-night Mr. Charlton defended Mr. Mowat's course in the legislature on school matters. The audience received his observations coldly.

The House discussed the tariff all day, but made poor progress.

AROUND THE COURTS.

A Chinese Butcher Fined $25—The Provincial Police Make a Good Haul.

In the city police court yesterday morning an Indian woman was fined $30 for being drunk and having an intoxicant in her possession.

A white was fined $5 on the same charge.

Tai Chong and Ting Lee, charged with infractions of the street by-law, were fined $2 each.

Tai Chong was then arraigned for operating a slaughter house in Chinatown, and after a good deal of argument he was finally fined $25.

PROVINCIAL COURT.

Messrs. W. Dalby and R. Ward, J. P.'s yesterday fined two white men $100 or three months each for having intoxicants on the Songish reserve. The arrest was made by Sergt. Walker of the city and Officer Lewis of the Dominion police.

Tom, a Nit-nat Indian, was charged by Officer Tom James with having an intoxicant in his canoe, but as he did not have it in his own possession the only thing the magistrate could do was to order the canoe to be seized.

An Indian woman, charged with being drunk and having an intoxicant in her possession, was fined $50 and $5 costs.

The whole haul consisted of five bottles of gin, one of rye, a large canoe, and $250 in cash.

SHUSWAP AND OKANAGON RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR:—Only the few who have borne the privations of frontier life, who have lived behind these stubborn high walls with no gateway for outlet, who have looked upon the wonderful march of civilized improvements without tasting their delights; only such, exiled for twenty-four years from the strife, din and energy of this era of research, discovery and invention, can sympathize with us in our feelings of gratitude to Mr. Lumby. Like a hero he aimed at success. As a conqueror he made failures count as triumphs; and foes to work as friends.

He tells us to thank the Ottawa government for their kind and considerate hearing of his plea, and the subsidy granted; to thank the British Columbia government for guaranteeing the bonds, and members of the opposition for their sympathy and help.

We thank them truly for coming to our help in our day of dotage. "Better late than never."

The people of Okanagon and Spallumcheen delight in the prospect of the construction of the Shuswap and Okanagon railway, and they know that Mr. Lumby has been the soul of that enterprise from the first up to the present.

We believe they are all thankful to him and the several governments interested, and thankful to all who in any way lent a helping hand to the scheme. We believe all will endorse the sentiments of the short address that appears below and was presented at Enderby:

To Mr. Lumby, of Spallumcheen, B. C.

We, some of Spallumcheen inhabitants, congratulate you, our friend and neighbor, on the prospect of the construction, in the near future, of the Shuswap and Okanagon railway.

We feel indebted to you for undertaking to promote said railway at the first, in the face of every difficulty and discouragement, and when none seemed ready to help you or hope in the success of such an enterprise.

We are greatly indebted to you not only because you have succeded so well; but also on account of your persevering and untiring efforts in the face of great obstacles, opposition and sectional jealousies, and want of means and sympathy where you might expect the latter most.

We also thank Captain Larkin and company for believing in you and espousing your railway cause, and doing as well by you and said undertaking as you have some times reported.

We sincerely hope that the railway may be a success and a profit to the companies who build and operate the same.

And we hope that you, Mr. Lumby, may long live a happy and prosperous life, and always triumph in worthy causes as you have done in the Shuswap Railway.

A. S. FORTUNE,
OLIVER HARVEY,
ROBERT LAMBLY.
WRIGHT & SHAW,
Columbmbia Flouring Mills Co.,

The Colonist.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1890.

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THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

The Redistribution Bill, which was introduced by the Leader of the Government, yesterday, is the product of much thought and of careful deliberation. It is evident that the object of its framers was to enlarge the representation so as to keep pace with the increase of population, and at the same time to do justice to all parts of the province. Three new seats have been given to the Island and three to the Mainland. Vancouver gets two of the six new seats and Kootenay, one. This seems to be a fair distribution for the Mainland. The importance of the terminal city is recognized, and the division of Kootenay into two districts with a member for each makes it possible for that part of the province whose population is fast increasing, and whose prospects are growing brighter every day, to be adequately represented in the Legislative Assembly. One representative for so large a division of the province was clearly insufficient. He could not possibly be acquainted with the wants of the district if he spent the whole of his time in travelling from one part of it to the other. On the Island, Nanaimo gets one of the new seats, to which all must admit it is justly entitled. Alberni gets another, and the islands of the Gulf get the third.

This division of the seats will, it is most likely, not satisfy some localities that have cherished great expectations, but we think that a large majority on both the Island and the Mainland will be better pleased with the way the representation has been distributed than if the Government had set about cutting and carving the old districts and rearranging them in an attempt which would be certain to be vain to please all sections of the population.

It will be observed that the greater number of the districts are left pretty much as they are at present. The redistribution, therefore, makes very little alteration in their arrangements as to elections and other matters connected with the representation. The creation of constituencies in Vancouver, Nanaimo, Alberni and the Islands has been effected with the least possible amount of change. It cannot be said that anything like gerrymandering has been done.

Of course, there are many in every part of the country who think that they could make a wiser and fairer distribution of the seats than has been done; but we venture to say if they were entrusted with the work they would cause a hundred times more dissatisfaction than will be created by the Act to amend the Constitution Act.

THE BETTER WAY.

The organ of the Opposition asks if our "come-let-us-reason-together style of argument" can have any effect on the authorities in Ottawa, who with characteristic courtesy and fairness it alludes to as "a venal gang." We find it difficult to understand that any other style of argument is possible than that described by the words, "come, let us reason together." We have always been taught to believe that argument is an appeal to the reason and that it is, after all, much more effective in carrying conviction to the minds of those to whom it is addressed than vituperation or villification or any other form of scolding. The exhortation, "come, let us reason together," the Times must admit, is more worthy of rational beings than come, let us pitch into each other, or come let us abuse each other, or come let us have a jawing match and call each other vile names. Our contemporary ought to know by this time that violent language is very seldom, indeed, forcible language, and that the habitual scold, whether journalistic or domestic, has but little real influence. The scold irritates and annoys but she never convinces even when she happens to be right.

Our contemporary amuses itself by railing at one of the creatures of its imagination, which it denominates "The Tory," and declares that "his mind's eye is forever looking backwards." Not exactly forever. We take the liberty of directing the attention of our contemporary to a Tory who looked forward, and who kept his eye steadily fixed on a bright spot in the future, in spite of the efforts which his contemporaries, who called themselves Liberals, made to divert his attention and to scare him into looking behind and around him. The projector of the Canadian Pacific Railway was a Tory. He looked ahead of him and saw success when those who considered themselves progressive could only see failure. It was his foresight and his courage that gave to Canada its great trans-continental railway which has done more to advance his country and to raise it in the world's estimation than anything (except confederation, which also claims this Tory for its father) that has been done in it since its conquest by Great Britain. The name by which this far-sighted and sagacious Tory is known in these days is Sir John A. Macdonald.

THE REPORTS.

The report of the select committee on education is a full and complete vindication of the Education Department. When the intelligent reader examines the charges he will be surprised that any opposition could be so small-minded as to treat matters really so trifling and of such little consequence as if they were serious offences. When he considers how the public has during the last year been bored by newspaper articles and letters denouncing the Government as if it had been guilty of acts of outrageous tyranny and oppression he will be wonderstruck to see by this report on what a slender basis of fact rested the charges, so often and so loudly repeated.

An examination of the report shows that for the principal accusation, namely, that the Government was making a political machine of the Department of Education, there is not even the shadow of a foundation. It is evident that all the Government had to do to show that this charge was utterly false, that it had not even a single fact to support it, was to demand an investigation. The reports, both majority and minority, show that no attempt—not even the faintest—was made to prove that the Government or any of its officials ever did anything which even the most malignant and the most unscrupulous of its enemies could prove had the remotest tendency towards prostituting the influence of the Department of Education to political purposes. This charge, which was the main one, in fact the only one which the Opposition could point to as a justification for its repeated and very violent attacks on the Minister of Education, is not so much as mentioned in either of the reports. These reports show that the time of the committee was taken up in examining details of school administration which were of no public importance whatever. The truth is shown to be that a discontented and insubordinate teacher, who had refused to comply with the regulations of the Education Department, used the Opposition newspapers and the Opposition members as instruments to wreak his vengeance on the Government which has incurred the censure of the investigating committee for having borne with his insolence too long and having treated him with too great indulgence. It must be humiliating for the Opposition and its organ to find that they allowed this man to use them as his tools to gratify his personal spite and his morbid passion for notoriety. We mention the name of Mr. Muir with reluctance, as we have long looked upon him rather as an object of pity than as a subject for censure.

This person, who possesses a most unhappy disposition, is, according to the reports, the Government's only accuser. In nearly all the charges he is personally interested. No other witness has appeared before the committee to testify that the Department has treated teachers with injustice, or has attempted to use them in any way for political purposes. The committee has had little else to do than to listen to Mr. Muir's complaints. The result of its enquiries, as regards the cancellation of his certificate, is thus expressed in the report:

"That we can only characterize Mr. Muir's correspondence with the Education Department as showing insubordination and insolence to those in authority. From the evidence adduced and the correspondence presented we consider that earlier cancellation of Mr. Muir's certificate would have been in the best interest of education, and we believe that for a considerable time he was not a fit and proper person to have charge of any public school."

The majority report was signed by four members of the committee, among whom was Mr. Ladner, an opponent of the Government.

Mr. Semlin alone drew up and signed the minority report. His finding in the matter of the cancellation of Mr. Muir's certificate is rather ambiguous. He studiously refrains from giving his own view of Mr. Muir's conduct, and expresses no opinion with respect to the nature of his correspondence with the Education Department. He says, "I consider the cancellation of Mr. Muir's certificate ill-advised." And the reason he gives for coming to this conclusion will appear to the reflecting reader a little curious. "Considering," he continues, "the positions he has held and the commendations bestowed upon him by the superintendent while he (Muir) held the position of high school teacher in Victoria, and more recently by his endorsement by the trustees of the Wellington and English schools."

If Mr. Semlin had considered the cancellation of Mr. Muir's certificate unjustifiable he would have used very different language from this and would have given more cogent reasons for his finding than were to be found in testimonials given by other men who had not under their consideration the testimony regarding Mr. Muir's conduct, which it was his duty to consider. Mr. Semlin's very weak report may be looked upon as one of the concessions which an easy-going, good-natured man considers himself under an obligation to make to the demands of his party, and which when once made he is not by any means proud of, and tries to forget as soon as possible.

We do hope that the Opposition organ will cease thrusting Mr. Muir and his imaginary grievances upon the attention of the public. It must see by this time that there is no political capital to be made by doing that unfortunate person's dirty work for him. The kindest and the most considerate thing it can do for him is to take no further notice of him, and to place out of his reach a means of excitement, which is evidently not conducive to his intellectual well-being.

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Centre Board Boat for Sale.

Length 36 feet Beam 12 feet.
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WM. BEAUMONT.
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FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY APPOINTment. Centrally located; coaches to and from every steamer; the comfort of guests closely cared for; prices to suit; a fine restaurant in the building.
my13-tf THOS. GUINEAN, Prop.

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REAL ESTATE BROKERS.
We Handle no City Property but Victoria.
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FROM $250 UPWARDS — SMALL PAYMENTS.
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Our artist shows you that we have Boys' long pant suits, and short pant suits, dark pants and light pants, etc.

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Serge Suits at $5, $11, $13 and $15, bound and unbound.
A beautiful range of Men's white vests and Summer coats. Pique Shirts, etc. See our Prices.
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MRS. W. BICKFORD begs to inform her customers that she has added a full line of Millinery to her other business, and hopes by careful attention to the same to merit a share of public patronage. We will make our

FIRST SPRING SHOW

On Thursday, the 27th instant. A first-class English milliner, with six years experience, will take charge of this department. mc26

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JUST ARRIVED.
Leading Novelties for Spring and Summer

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Pattern Hats and Bonnets, Lace and Muslin Caps, Sun Bonnets, Evening Flowers, Fancy Ribbons, New Designs and Shades. Call early and select, at

MRS. WHITLAW'S
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Two Carloads of Plows and Harrows,
ONE CARLOAD PAINT,
—ALSO,—
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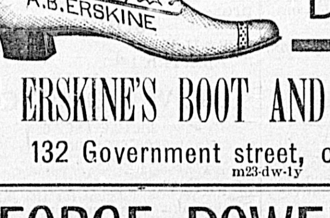

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Cheapside, 146 Government St., Bet. Johnson & Cormorant Sts.

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DRAWINGS FOR PATENT OFFICE.
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FROM THIS DATE, MRS LE PRINCE will carry on her Dressmaking at 52½ Government street, next Bank of B. C.

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Parlors over Victoria House,
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All orders promptly filled.
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Sewer Pipe, Terra Cotta, Drain Tile, Flower Pots, Vases, and other Earthenwares,
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PROFESSIONAL MANICURE,
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HOURS: { Ladies, 2 to 7 p. m. Gentlemen, 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.
jan29-

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WHARF STREET,
Highest Cash Prices Paid for
Furs and Deer Skins

FURS. ROBES.

Bear, Lynx, Mountain Goat Marmozet, Buffalo Robes, and Robes of all kinds and descriptions to be seen at
KIRSCHBERG & LANDSBERG'S,
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—AND—
HAND BOOK
—TO—
BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Publishing Co.

NOTICE.
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A large and constant circulation is guaranteed throughout the United Kingdom and on the continent, by special arrangement, through the medium of well-known tourist agencies in all the principal cities of Europe. It will be a sure means of advertising hotels, hunting and pleasure resorts, real estate, lands, investment projects, mining, and all schemes in connection with the development of the country and its natural resources.

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China and Japan Rice,
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ap27

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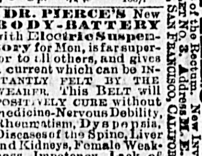
The Only RUPTURE REMEDY that will cure is Electricity. Dr. Pierce's is the only genuine Electric Truss in the world. Sealed Pamphlets 4c. M. E. T. Co., 704 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.



DR. PIERCE'S New BODY-BATTERY with Electric Suspensory for Men, is far superior to all others, and gives a current which can be INSTANTLY FELT BY THE WEARER. This BELT will POSITIVELY CURE without medicine-Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Spine, Liver and Kidneys, Female Weakness, Impotency, Lack of Power, etc. For full particulars call or send stamp for Sealed Pamphlet No. 2. Address:

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mar15-eod-dw-1yr

NOTICES.

KOOTENAY DISTRICT.
FERRIES.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS WILL be received by the Honourable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, up to noon of Tuesday, 20th day of May next, for the right of maintaining and operating a Ferry at each of the following places for one year from the 1st day of June next, viz.:—

At the points where the trail between Sproat's Landing and Nelson crosses the Slocan and the Kootenay Rivers.

The ferry right to extend five miles above and five miles below the respective points indicated.

Any party to whom a charter may be awarded shall provide all necessary appliances for the proper working of a ferry suitable for the traffic and to the satisfaction of the Honourable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. He will be allowed the use of any plant now at the ferry site, which is the property of the Government, free of charge.

He will be allowed to collect tolls at the following rates, viz.:—

For every passenger		10 cents.
"	horse or mule	25 "
"	spring waggon or buggy	50 "
"	freight waggon	50 "
"	head of cattle	25 "
"	sheep, pig or goat	10 "
"	one hundred pounds of freight (excepting mining machinery, which shall be carried free)	5 "

Return pack-animals and freight teams to pass free.

Tenders must state the amount of rental to be paid to the Government for the privilege, and with each tender must be submitted the names of two responsible parties willing to sign a bond for the sum of $1,000, for the faithful carrying out of the contract.

All officers of the Provincial Government, with their animals and freight, to pass free.

W. S. GORE,
Surveyor-General.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 12th April, 1890.
ap15-td

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between James Hastie and Charles B. Lockhart, under the firm name of "Hastie & Lockhart," has been dissolved by mutual consent. The said James Hastie will continue to carry on business at the old stand, and will pay all the liabilities of, and collect all debts due to the late firm.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 24th day of March, 1890.

JAMES HASTIE.
C. B. LOCKHART.
Witness—H. G. HALL. mc25-1m

NOTICE.

Estate of David Bosworth, Deceased.

CREDITORS are requested to send their claims, and debtors to pay their accounts forthwith, to Miss Elizabeth Coles, executrix of the will of the deceased.

J. ROLAND HETT,
Barrister-at-Law.
Victoria, March 19, 1890. mc20-1m

NOTICE.

DURING MY TEMPORARY ABSENCE from the Province, Mr. H. E. Croasdaile holds my power of attorney, and will attend to the Canada Life Assurance and other business.

my9-1yr A. W. JONES.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

T. D. MERRILL v. D. ESSEN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all to whom it may concern, that by an order made in this cause by the Chief Justice, on the 9th April, 1890, the defendant, D. Essen, has been enjoined and restrained from selling or removing any logs or lumber cut or taken from Lot 18, Range One, Coast District, and from receiving any purchase money for any logs or lumber cut or taken from the said land, and which the defendant may have sold or contracted to sell.

Victoria, THORNTON FELL,
9th April, 1890. Plaintiffs' Solicitor.
ap10-1mo

NOTICE.

F. H. ROBSON, of KAMLOOPS,
IN LIQUIDATION.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the above estate are requested to send the same to the office of

R. P. RITHET & Co., Wharf st., Victoria,

duly sworn to before a Notary Public or Justice of the Peace, on or before 31st day of May, 1890.

R. P. RITHET,
ap12-td Assignee of the Estate.

RESIDENCES!
ACRES! -:-
-:- LOTS!
ON SALE,
For CASH and on EASY TERMS

ACRES.

Foul Bay,
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Gorge Waterfront,
Saanich Road,
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LOTS.

James Bay,
Victoria West,
Spring Ridge,
Craigflower Road,

—CITY—
Fort Street Extension.

RESIDENCES.

Yates street,
Johnson street,
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Belcher street,
Fort street,
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REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
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PROF. GRANAT,
Musical Director.

Music furnished for Balls, Parties, Weddings, Entertainments, etc.

Apply to the Headquarters, at the London Harmony,

W. J. PHILLIPS,
oc29-6m Cor. Johnson and Broad sts.

A BATTLE DESCRIBED FROM THE RANKS.

Arthur V. Palmer, in the "Nineteenth Century."

Dawn was just breaking. I could dimly see some objects in front of us looking like a lot of kangaroos hopping backwards and f rwards—they were Egyptian cavalry we afterwards learned. I nudged my companion, and Rawson whispered, "We are not far off now." Suddenly a shout was heard, then two shots were fired from opposite our left front, and a man of F company fell dead. No notice was taken of this, and the brigade marched on silently, every man now on the alert. All at once a whole sheet of musketry fire flashed out, lighting up the scene far to right and left. Above the crackle of the rifle-fire sounded loud the roar of artillery. Regardless of these portents our regiments marched steadily and silently on. The order to "Fix bayonets!" was given, and when it had been obeyed and the men sloped arms, the rattle of the bullets on the bayonets was like the sound of hailstones striking against glass. Some men, but not many, fell wounded. The 79th had mar hed quite 100 yards with their rifles at the slope when the command "Prepare to charge" was given. Down came the rifles of the front rank of the unbroken line, the "Charge!" sounded, and as the last note of the bugle died away a tremendous cheer was raised, the pipers struck up the slogan, and with our gallant colonel in front shouting "Come on, the Camerons!" the ranks broke into double time, and still cheering with all their power, swept forward on the enemy's position. One of the pipers, just as he began to play, had his bagpipes pierced by a bullet and most discordant sounds escaped from the wounded instrument. "Gude faith," cried the piper, philosophically, "but the bullet's a deevil-itch sicht better through her wame than through mine." Shoulder to shoulder on we rushed for quite 200 yards under a shower of bullets, which fortunately were aimed too high and therefore wrought little harm. Suddenly our charge was checked by the first trench, twelve feet deep and the same in width. Many fell into it headlong, and others dropped on the brink under the fire of the enemy on the top of the further bank. The first man up among them was a brave young so dier, Donald Cameron by name, who had rushed to the front, determined to show the way. I saw him fighting desperately hand to hand against a throng of Egyptians, till a bullet through the head finished him, and he tumbled back stone dead into the trench. It was full of Highlanders, trying to clamber up the steep further face, and slipping back again, for there was no foothold. I tried in vain three times, and at last, calling to a comrade, "For God's sake, Finlay, give me a leg up!" I succeeded in mounting. Once on the summit, such was my state of excitement, I was for the moment bewildered, and scarcely knew what to do—the enemy swarmed around us like bees, all in white with red fezzes, some brown-faced, some black-faced, a d all showing their infernal white teeth. I plunged my bayonet into one of them, the man falling towards me, his weight toppled him and me back into the trench, and we fell together on top of one of my comrades; but I was soon again on the further bank, assisted up by four of my mates, and then took part in the charge of the regiment onward towards the second trench.

Cheering vigorously, and clearing our way with the bayonet, we were soon up to and across that obstacle. Just as I got on my feet, after clambering out of the trench, I was felled by a blow across the legs from the clubbed rifle of an Egyptian, and as I fell saw the cold steel coming at me; but my comrades saved me, and in a moment I was up again, too excited to feel any pain. Suddenly there were shouts of "Retire! retire!"—the word ran along the ragged front, causing an immediate and general check, and indeed a retirement on the part of many who thought that they were obeying a command. Fortunately a staff officer in the nick of time galloped forward shouting "No retirement, men! Come on! Come on!" There was a general rally, and then forward we went again. Those cries of "Retire" had been treacherously raised by a couple of "Glasgow Irishmen," who had somehow evaded the precautions that were in force since the days of Fenianism to prevent the enlistment of disloyal characters. They had been proved cowards or something worse on two occasions when the regiment was before Kafr Dowar; and, in virtue of instructi ns coming through the captain, the non-commissioned officers of the company appointed a sergeant and a corporal to watch the conduct of these two men in the battle. They were charged to use their own discretion, and if that step became necessary, to put them summarily to death. When the treacherous dogs raised the shout of "Retire," the non-commissioned officers appointed to watch them promptly did their duty. I saw Sergeant——kill one of them with a thrust of his sword-bayonet; and also saw Corporal——fire at the other, who fell dead, but whether he was killed by the corporal's bullet, or by one from the enemy I cannot undertake to say. The regiment was unanimous that both richly deserved to die, in which conviction every honest soldier will concur.

By this time it was clear daylight, and it was now apparent that in the semi-darkness, the scramble at the trenches, and the hand-to-hand fighting, the brigade had fallen into confusion, and that in the charging and struggling whirl the four regiments had got all mixed up and intermingled. There was a short halt in order to reform, and, this roughly and hastily effected, the brigade swept down towards Tel-el-Kebir lock, driving all opposition before it. Just before this halt I received another "butt-ender," which smashed my water-bottle to pieces and knocked me down, but I was immediately dragged up on to my legs again by my fighting chum, who, exclaiming, "Steel for leather; take that, you——!" sent his bayonet into the Egyptian who had felled me. The regiment, when re-forming, had suffered from a cross-fire coming from the trenches on either flank, to silence which skirmishers were thrown out to the left. They speedily cleared the trench, and drove the enemy along it through a cross trench into trenches further to the left and rear. The detachment attacking the former came on a gun, the gunners belonging to which stood their ground and fought to the last man; they were killed, the gun was taken, and then brought into action against its owners.

As the regiment was pursuing its advance, I had the misfortune to be detached by an order from the sergeant-major to take charge of a prisoner, a man over six feet h gh and as black as a coal. He was sullen and would not move; I tried to stir him with a hint from the butt-end of my rifle, on which he bolted, and I had to follow his flight with a bullet. Setting out to follow the regiment, I came suddenly face to face with a big Egyptian officer revolver in one hand, sword in the other. He fired and hit me on the right hand, but the bullet glanced off a ring I wore, and I rushed at him with the bayonet. He warded off my first thrust and my second; I then feinted, he swung his sword round for the parry and had not time to recover it before the bayonet was in him. A pull on a blue seal hanging from his tunic brought to light a silver watch, which I still keep as a remembrance of him. When I reached the crest of the hill overlooking Tel-el-Kebir lock, there lay below me the many hundred tents of the Egyptian camp, and I could see the enemy swimming the canal and running like deer across the desert in thousands. The second brigade was hurrying forward, as also the Scottish division of the Royal Artillery at a gallop; when the gunners passed the Highland Brigade, such a cheer went up as they shouted "Scotland for ever." Halting, they unlimbered, loaded, fired a round or two with great effect, and then, as it seemed in a few seconds, they were off again at a tearing gallop One of their shells fell into a magazine and the noise of the explosion was loud enough to wake the dead. Another struck and disabled the engine of a train pulling out from the railway station. It could not proceed, but another made shift to start, and, although a shell struck and shattered the hindmost carriage, it held on and got away. A steady rattle of musketry indicated the route of the Indian contingent advancing south of the canal; and soon after the Highland Brigade had reached Tel-el-Kebir lock, Sir Garnet galloped up with Sir Archibald Alison, and called out to us "The battle is won, men!" and sent the 42nd to clear the village. Just as we were cheering the General, the cavalry came galloping forward to take up the pursuit, and shouting, with many oaths, "You——jocks haven't left us the chance of a fight!" shot past in a whirl of dust, above which flashed lance-heads and waving swords.

THE SECRET OF MINING.

One remark of the chairman of the North Mexican Mining and Milling Company we can endorse to the full from personal observation on the spot. His words ought to be framed and hung up in the office of every mining company: "The whole secret of mining in the Transvaal was economical management and looking after details, and they must work the mine in the way that any merchant would work his own office. If that was done a poor mine could be made to pay far better than a rich mine unskilfully managed." —London, Eng. Weekly Bulletin.

Not only to the Transvaal do the above remarks apply, but to all other mining and milling operations in every part of the world. The richest mine in the world may be ren into debt by unskilful and extravagant manag ment. Good judgment and economy are as necessary to mining as to commercial success. No man should be intrusted with the charge of a mine unless he possesses practical knowledge of mines and formations, and the more experience he has had in the particular locality in which the mine is situated, the better qualified he is to take charge of it. Miners who have been accustomed t the true fissure veins of California find themselves at fault in the charge of mines in the limestone formation of this and neighboring districts, and their employment at the head of affairs in ours have brought repeated failures. In all of the great commercial centres of the world men are required to thoroughly learn and become proficient in the various branches of business in which they have been engaged before they are placed in responsible positions. In mining, more than in any other branch of business, is this rule the most necessary of all others to be observed.—Mining Review.

EASTER SUNDAY.

The word "easter" is from the German "ostern," old Saxony "oster" (rising). Easter is, therefore, the Christian Passover or Festival of the resurrection of Christ. The English name for the day is probably derived from that of the Teutonic goddess, Ostern, or Eostre, whose festival occurred about the same time as the celebration of Easter. The time of celebrating the festival was a subject which gave rise to heated discussions in the primitive churches. The question was fully considered and finally settled at the Council of Nice in 325 A.D., for the whole church, by adopting the rul which makes Easter day the first Sunday after the first full moon after March 21. Commonly speaking, it is the "first Sunday after the first full moon after the sun crosses the line."—Notes and Queries.

WASN'T LOSING HIS MEMORY.

(Scene—Scotch railway station. Ticket collector, in making his collection, finds an old gentleman fumbling in his pockets for his ticket.) Ticket collector—Tickets, please. Old gentleman—I'm just lookin' for it. Ticket collector—Well, I'll look in again in a few minutes. See and have it ready then. (Ticket collector returns shortly, but the old gentleman is still hunting for it.) Ticket collector (suddenly.)—Why, you have it in your mouth man! Old gentleman (giving him the ticket.)—Oh, so I hae! Here you are! Another gentleman in the carriage, as the train moves on, to first gentleman—I'm afraid you're losing your memory, sir. Old gentleman—Nae fear o' that; nae fear o' that. The ticket was a fortnicht ould, and I was jist sookin' the date aff't! Tableau.—Argonaut.

A LAW STUDENT'S DUTIES.

A Chicago court has judicially decided that dusting law books is an employment beneath the station of a regularly employed law student. One Charles M. Miller was employed by a law firm at a salary of $275 a year, with the understanding that he was to "read law and make himself generally useful." One day he was ordered by his employers to remove the dust from some dusty volumes. He refused, on the ground that dusting books was not proper work for one in his position. He was at once discharged. Then he sued his employers for a year's salary. In vain did they call old lawyers as witnesses, who swore that when they were young they used to sweep out the office, shovel the snow off the sidewalk, build the fires, and sift the ashes. The young man produced plenty of young lawyers who swore that such requirements were obsolete. The court decided that Mr. Miller was justified in refusing to dust the books and awarded him his full year's salary. —Boston Globe.

IN A NUTSHELL.

Success means force to clear the course
And brain withal, to plan and will it;
What's luck, but opportunity—
A long-felt want—a man to fill it?

A TRIBUTE TO RHEA.

It was a most interesting meeting between Mlle. Rhea and Salvini at Proctor's theatre Friday evening. Both of them are foreigners who have endeared themselves to the American people and who have found here as great appreciation as in their own land. The contrast between the two is one which may perfectly typify the difference of sex and race. The most striking characteristic of the one is virility and manly force, while as to Mlle. Rhea, one of the greatest charms that she exerts is due to her gracious womanliness. Salvini has the transcendent and irresistible passion of the Italian nature, that sweeps aside as straws all obstacles that stand in the way of an end to be attained. Rhea has the impressionable nature of the French, essentially a comiedienne in that nature wears for her a rosy hue, and that the skies are ever blue, but the smile readily yields to the tears, and merriment ever gives place to deep emotion. To natures thus deeply contrasted, but whose interest in one art is common, the meeting could only be of more than ordinary moment. As nearly as one could judge from the tumultuous flood of Italian and French each was impressed with and interested in the other. "How could you master the English?" cried Salvini, in astonishment. "I might try a hundred years, and be as ignorant of the language when I finished as when I began." Then Mlle. Rhea recounted the difficulty she had in learning to speak our tongue. The first play she attempted was "Much Ado About Nothing," and her instructor was that veteran dramatic teacher, John Ryder. Every line, every phrase was taken up in order, and after the words had been mastered came the most difficult part of all, the emphasis and intonation. These were entirely different from the French, but tireless drill was given to them. Salvini was deeply interested in the recital, given with all of Mlle. Rhea's vivacity, which no one can resist. Then he spoke of the accuracy of the stage pictures of Bonaparte and his friends. Mr. Harris' make-up struck him as a wonderful likeness. "A son of Joseph Bonaparte, Napoleon's brother lives in Rome, you know, and he has inherited his uncle's wardrobe. This he one time showed me, and I held in my hand the famous green coat and chapeau that Bonaparte wore," continued Salvini. "Indeed, when I was playing in "the Old Corporal," he loaned me Bonaparte's grand cross of the Legion of Honor, and this was pinned on my breast all through the play." And so the conversation ran on, until, as he left, Salvini asked Mlle. Rhea for her picture to add to his collection—"and I only have great actresses in it," he declared, with a courtly bow. He promised to send in return his own picture with an autograph inscription.

After the tragedian had left, a reporter of the Argus questioned Mlle. Rhea as to her plans for the future.

"Nothing that your paper said pleased me more than the reference to my encouragement of American play-wrights," she said. "I felt that it was just, for I have certainly striven in this direction. I have had plays written by young men who were without experience, and in doing this I have ventured my reputation as an actress, as well as risked considerable money. But I think I have been well repaid, for in Josephine I have a play that delights me and seems to please the public. It has been wonderfully successful, and my business has been larger than ever before. I have also tried to offer encouragement to the young actors of your country. I have given many amateurs an opening and some have done well, but, as usual, I have met with much ingratitude. A few have been given a fair reception that have turned their heads and then they have thought themselves stars, have started out by themselves, and then dropped out of sight altogether. The praise that has been given to my company in Albany has been most grateful to me. The usual course is to praise the star and criticize the company, and if they have reversed the order in my case I will not complain."

"What will you do next season? Will you play a repertoire?"

"While 'Josephine' proves so successful, I shall stick to that alone. It is making money for me, and perhaps I shall soon be able to retire."

"To retire? Why, you do not want to leave the stage, do you?"

"Retire! Oh, that is what I am dreaming of all the time. Do you think it can be any pleasure to me to work as I do now, to struggle as all actresses must, and be subjected to the hardships of stage life? At least I have a good management, but do you know what it means for a woman without a husband or mother, brother or sister, or anyone to stand between her and the mercenary men that swarm around the stage to travel from city to city, and be subjected to insults and annoyances? Much is said about the flattery of the public that actresses are treated to; this may please the vanity for the time, but it does not reach the heart. Oh yes, I cannot tell you how much I long to retire from it all, and live in private as a woman should. But the time will come, and how happy I shall be in my own quiet home in Paris. The thought of this gives me strength and courage to work, and every day I see this nearer and nearer."

"But what will you do next season?"

"Oh! I am booked all over the country, and I shall go as far as San Francisco. Then comes my vacation. It is only two months and a half, but I shall spend it in dear Paris. Why not?"

DEVELOP YOUR MINES.

Owners of gold quartz mining claims who desire to sell them, must develop them to a certain extent if they expect to realize any considerable sum, as there are but very few purchasers of simply "a prospect." But there are buyers of good, developed gold quartz mines, and the sooner that mine owners get rid of the idea that three or four or forty holes, from three to twenty feet deep, upon the ore mine, are developments, the better it will be for them, and also for the mining interests.

One shaft, 100 feet deep, with two latteral drifts, 100 feet long each, at the bottom of the shaft in the ore vein, in a systematic, workmanlike manner, is of far greater value in development than double the same amount of labor frittered away in twenty different places upon the surface. This applies with equal force to developments by tunnel. Concentrate the labor upon some portion of the mine where good ore is found, and push development there as far as possible with the means at hand. One tunnel driven in to obtain depth of backs is far better than three or four short one ones near the surface. There are now wanted immediately for Eastern and European capitalists a number of first-class gold mines having ore developed to the value of $75,000 to $500,000 each, but neither the principals nor their agents will entertain or examine undeveloped properties.—Mining Review.

STORY OF VERA SASSULITCH.

Professor Boyesen: "Let me give you a little instance of the hatred, the desperate feeling which sways some of these Nihilists. A woman named Vera Sassulitch lived in an obscure province, where she taught a little country school. She was a really fine woman, of great natural ability, which had never been developed owing to her narrow surroundings. By chance there came to visit in that town a brilliant editor of an influential newspaper who made her acquaintance and who recognized her intelligence. Through this acquaintance she came to know that there was something to live for beyond her narrow limit; and when the editor went to his home there sprung up a correspondence between them. Before long the journalist was arrested as a suspect by the secret police, who hurried him off to prison, and in searching his residence found letters from Vera Sassulitch. Without any reason whatever she was arrested and placed in jail for a long time, although, as has been stated, no proof whatever was found against her. It so happened that she was placed in the same row of cells with the editor, and once a week, when he was taken out to be lashed, she could hear his piercing yells, which rung through her head and were never effaced from her memory. It was then she swore that the instant she regained liberty she would kill the man who imprisoned the editor, and finally she would kill the Czar himself.

"After many months of imprisonment she was released, and upon getting out of jail at once purchased a revolver. She walked immediately to the office, and, taking deliberate aim at the officer's head, fired, but unfortunately the wound was not fatal. To-day that woman, Vera Sassulitch, is at the head of all Nihilist plots in the Czar's domains. Nobody knows where she can be found, or what will be her next work. She sends messages and documents to the Czar and to all leading men in his dominions, warning them against acts of cruelty and threatening them with death. But, try as they may, no effort has succeeded in bringing her again under arrest. The Czar has sometimes risen from his bed, and, before dressing, has happened to look upon his table and found there a warning from this woman, but never has he been able to find out who brought it or whence it came."

MME. POMMERY.

Madame Pommery, who died at Rheims March 18th, was for years at the head of one of the greatest champagne establishments in France, and in many respects she was a remarkable woman, says the New York Sun. She had accumulated a fortune, which at her death exceeded 20,000,000 francs. Her husband, who at the head of Pommery & Greno founded the present house, died several years before the Franco-Prussian war, and left the business in the hands of his widow. She proved much more successful than he had been. She made herself familiar with the details of the business and personally directed the entire establishment. She gained a fortune by a single bold stroke during the war. When the situation was darkest for France she bought up all the grapes she could get and made wine when her competitors were doing little or nothing. She practically controlled the champagne market for a year or two.

Her business grew fast from that time on, and with the assistance of an efficient manager named Vasnier, she made money rapidly. She did not own or control extensive vineyards, but bought grapes and wines in the market. Her success was largely due to her skill in blending wines. She selected wines of four varieties—one for body, one for sweetness, one for taste and one for smell. These she blended in such proportions as the popular taste of the country for which the wine was designated demanded. So it happened that the wine from her house drunk in one country would differ somewhat from the wine under similar labels used in another. She made a study of national tastes, and the result was profitable. In order that a poor vintage in any year should not affect the quality of her wines she usually carried a stock of 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 bottles.

Mme. Pommery was princely in her charities, most of which were local. As a patron of art, she was also well known. She was the envied possessor of Millet's "The Gleaners," which she purchased for 400,000 francs. This masterpiece she has bequeathed to the Museum of the Louvre.

Mme. Pommery leaves a son, Louis, and a daughter, the Countess Polignac.

AN EXALTED THRONE.

"Kathleen" says in the Leeds Mercury;—I see by some of the papers that the King of Italy has sent an envoy to King Menelek, of Abyssinnia. The envoy takes with him a colossal throne for the dusky potentate. It is made of carved and gilded wood, and is more than seven yards high. His Abyssinian majesty will have to do about five and twenty stairs of climbing to ascend to his throne, and his apartments must be toleraby lofty to accomodate so airy a perch. It is a curious present, certainly, and I do not think that King Humbert would care about mounting so many steps to his own throne. That reminds me that I have had the honor of sitting on four thrones, and have on each occasion been struck by the fact that they were—I'd better not say uncomfortable, or I might be guilty of high treason!—but certainly not as luxuriously easy as one's own armchairs. I wonder why this is, and also why crowns should be so heavy and uncomfortable as a rule?

MARRIAGE BROKERAGE IN RUSSIA.

A marriage broker is doing an excellent business in Bachmut, Russia. Anyone coming to Bachmut is sure to be met by this man at his hotel with the enquiry:—"Sir, do you want to marry. The marriage broker carries an album full of photographs of people of both sexes, who would not mind getting married. On each photograph may be found details concerning the social and financial standing of the person pictured. On his arrival at Bachmut the broker visited every house of interest to him in his special line, and was kindly received everywhere. There are already many happy brides and grooms in the city to whom he points with pride as his customers. Bachmut is especially favorable for operations of this nature it is said, as it contains many girls of good looks and fair fortune.—Ex.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

MISCELLANIES.

A newspaper is as easy to start as a family.—Terre Haute Express.

Here lies the body of Moses Draper
(Tread softly ye who pass),
Who lived till sixty without a paper,
And then blew out the gas.
—Rock Valley Register.

Pompous Party—So you are the exchange editor, young man. Nautically speaking, you are a clipper?

Searnelle—No. Inasmuch as I ply the scissors for a living, I am a revenue cutter.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Customer—I see you advertise: "Umbrellas recovered while you wait."

Shopkeeper—Yes, sir; certainly, sir.

Customer—Well, I lost an umbrella a year ago last fall, and I guess I'll sit down here while you recover it for me. —Boston Herald.

WERE IT NOT FOR LOVE.

There is no lack of kindness
In this world of ours;
Only in our blindness
We gather thorns for flowers.
O, cherish God's best giving,
Falling from above!
Life were not worth living
Were it not for love.
—Gerald Massey.

For the benefit of those who abhor printers' ink as a prime factor to the advancement of their interest, we should state that Samson—the strong party—was the first man to advertise. He took two solid columns to demonstrate his strength, and several thousand people "tumbled" to the scheme. He brought down the house.—Democratic Union.

An advertisement in a paper
Is a very simple thing;
Be it round or square or taper-
Ing, it has the same clear ring.
At first it seems to pass you by,
Or draws but slight attention,
The next you know you have to try
To keep from making mention
Of what it says. Then it comes
A little nearer to you,
And you are forced to recognize
It's trying hard to do you.
But when for business it starts out
No mercy does it give;
It simply plays with you a while,
Then hits you where you live.
—Stoves and Hardware.

M. de Freycinet, who has become for the fourth time Premier of the French Republic, is a peculiar creature. He is small and insignificant physically, and his countenance habitually bears a furtive, scared expression, which has led to his being dubbed "the white mouse." His wife is a clever, ambitious woman, whose aim in life is to become "Madame la Presidente." M. de Freycinet's "de" has always aroused much sarcasm among his Republican colleagues. As Minister of War he was worried by the determination of his subordinates to call him "Freycinet."

A leading St. Louis physician, in an interview a few days ago, said:—"Some statisticians say that the most delicate age is from 16 to 23; but I have a different opinion, based on my practical experience. I think that children from 1 to 10 years of age are the most delicate and yet the most neglected members of the community. People often say that a child is strong and healthy, requiring no attention—but this is a mistake. Because parents confide so implicitly in the health and strength of their children, a grert portion of the deaths occurring annually are young children. A child requires more careful attention, warmer clothes and better food than older persons."

ONE EXCEPTION.

Little Alice—And did Solomon know more than anybody who was ever in the world, papa? Papa (thoughtfully)—Well, I guess he knew more than anybody I ever met, except perhaps your 16-year-old brother Jack.—Portland Advertiser.

AN AGONIZING MOMENT.

Crowd (in elevator)—How soon does this elevat r go up, boy?

Elevator Boy (reading a weekly paper)—Jes' as soon as I find out if the gal who leaped from the cliff was caught by her feller, who stood on the rocks 1,000 feet below.—Harper's Weekly.

NOT A FAILURE.

"Hello! I say, Potter, old man, why didn't you turn up with that lecture at the Lyceum last night? Heard you were going to discuss, 'Is Marriage a Failure.'"

"Yes, but I got a telegram from home in the afternoon. I became a father—twins."—Chatter.

WOES OF A COUNTRY EDITOR.

Some two years ago we did a job of printing for a man just over the county line. Last week, thinking he might have forgotten the transaction, we sent a bill. He answers as follows: "Don't be in such a durned hurry; I'll have another job next spring and will pay you for both together."—Jessamine (Ky.) Journal.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Watts—Potts, you ought to join our physical culture club. I tell you, old man, that the business men of our day do not take half the exercise they should.

Potts—I don't see how I can find the time.

Watts—It won't take up much of your time. I never go around to the rooms myself unless there is a prize-fight.—Terre Haute Express.

NOT HIS FAULT.

"Brethren and sisters," and the patient old pastor buttoned his threadbare coat closer about his spare form, "I notice that some members of the congregation are shivering from the cold, I should have replaced the broken pane of glass in this window behind me weeks ago with rags if they could have been spared from the family wardrobe. The collection for foreign missions will now be taken up."—Chicago Tribune.

A DIFFERENT QUESTION.

(In the conservatory). Reginald—Now that we are alone, Claire, I can ask you a question that I have been burning to ask all the evening.

Claire (overcome with emotion)—Oh, Reginald!

Reginald—Ever since I entered the ball-room I have felt that my necktie was slowly creeping over the back of my collar, and the thought of my appearance made me miserable. Tell me, Claire, is my necktie all right?—London Tid-Bits.

DISGRACING A GREAT NAME.

George Hugo, the grandson of the poet, who has just been making an ass of himself with the usurers, is a very poor representative of the illustrious family to which he belongs. He is in appearance the heaviest dude in Paris and dresses most extravagantly. He never misses an opportunity to let the people know who he is. A lady told me she was being served in a shop in the Avenue de l'Opera the other day, when Hugo came in and insisted on being attended to at once. The shopman demurred, saying that he had the lady to attend to, whereupon the youth cried out: "I suppose you do not know who I am. I am the grandson of Victor Hugo." It is a good thing that the old poet did not live to see what the child about whom he wrote such feeling verses has developed into. —Paris Letter.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

CAMPBELL & SIMPKINS

WE have been so rushed during the past week taking orders for Fashionable Clothing that we have not had time to make the announcement that we have received a further consignment of Goods, including the latest novelties in the market. Our unrivalled stock of Cloths is meeting with the warmest praise from all who have wanted Clothing. Everyone has been satisfied. Call and examine.

CAMPBELL & SIMPKINS,
The Fashionable Tailors,
88 Government Street. Three Doors from Post Office.

THE FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

☞ First-class Coat Makers and Pant Makers wanted immediately.

March 29, 1890.

W. DALBY. C. G. BALLENTYNE. FRED. J. CLAXTON.

"The Real Estate Exchange."

DALBY, BALLENTYNE & CLAXTON

64 YATES STREET,

Will Sell the following Properties on Easy Terms:

House and Lot,	Chatham Street,	$2,800
Do.	Hillside Avenue,	6,000
Do.	Quadra Street,	6,000
Do.	Cook Street,	8,500
4 Houses and Store,	North Park Street,	8,500
8 Acres cleared,	Burnside Road,	8,000
Houses and Lot,	Humboldt Street,	4,000
2 Lots,	Cobourg and Oswego Streets,	1,350
3 Lots,	Esquimalt Road,	1,800
39 Acres,	East Saanich Road,	
House and Lot,	Chatham Street,	3,000
Lot,	Esquimalt,	900
226 Acres,	East Saanich Road,	15,000

Lots and Acres on Cadboro Bay Road, Esquimalt Road, and Gorge Road.

CALL AND SEE OUR LISTS.

The most extensive in the city.

We are offering 15 acres, in acre lots, on the Fowl Bay Road, very cheap, and terms easy. Call and see place and get prices.

MONEY TO LOAN.

DALBY, BALLENTYNE & CLAXTON.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836

—Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.—

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000. RESERVE FUND, £255,000.

LONDON OFFICE—3 CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E. C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

J. H. Brodie, Esq. | Henry R. Farrer, Esq. | E. A. H. Are, Esq. | J. J. Kingsford, Esq. | G. D. Whatman, Esq.
J. J. Cater, Esq. | Richard H. Glyn, Esq. | Henry J. B. Kendall, Esq. | Frederic Lubbock, Esq.

SECRETARY—A. G. Wallis, Esq. BANKERS—The Bank of England,—Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

GENERAL MANAGER—R. R. Grindley, Esq., Montreal.

ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, Kingston } Quebec, Ontario | Hamilton, Brantford, Paris, London } Ontario | Halifax, N. S. | St. John, Fredericton } N. B. | Victoria, Vancouver } B. C. | Winnipeg, Brandon } Manitoba.

AGENCIES IN AMERICA, { New York—Agents, Messrs. H. Stikeman & F. Brownfield, 52 Wall Street. San Francisco—Agents, Messrs. W. Lawson & J. C. Welsh, 124 Sansom Street.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

Of the Bank of British North America, presented to the Proprietors at their Fifty-fourth yearly General Meeting, on Tuesday, March 4th, 1890.

The Court of Directors have pleasure in submitting the accompanying Balance Sheet to the 31st December last, showing, with £1,407 10s. 8d. brought forward from last account, the sum of £86,076 1s. 1d. as the available Profit for the year 1889. From this an amount of £5,000 has been carried to the Reserve Fund, making it £255,000, and £2,000 transferred to the "Officers' Pension Fund."

After deducting £35,000 for the Dividend paid in October last, there remains a Balance of £44,076 1s. 1d., out of which the Directors have now to report the declaration of a Dividend of 40s. per Share, payable, free of Income Tax, on the 3rd April next, making a distribution of 7½ per cent. for the year 1889 and leaving a Balance of £4,076 1s. 1d. to be carried forward.

The Dividend Warrants will be remitted to the Proprietors as usual.

London, 22nd February, 1890.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1889.

Dr.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Capital..... 20,000 Shares of £50 each fully paid		1,000,000 0 0
To Reserve Fund.....		255,000 0 0
To Deposits and Current Accounts		2,261,378 9 11
To Notes in Circulation		251,608 10 4
To Bills Payable and other Liabilities		1,730,117 12 1
To Rebate Account		13,809 0 6
To Liabilities on Endorsements...	£170,648 19 5	
To Profit and Loss Account—		
Balance brought forward from last year	41,407 10 8	
Dividend paid April, 1889	40,000 0 0	
	£1,407 10 8	
Net profit for the year ending this date, after deducting all current charges, and providing for bad and doubtful debts....	84,668 10 5	
	86,076 1 1	
Deduct Dividend paid October, 1889 ..... £35,000		
Transferred to Reserve Fund..... 5,000		
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund..... 2,000	42,000 0 0	
Balance available for April dividend		44,076 1 1
		£5,555,989 13 11

Cr.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Cash and Specie at Bankers' and in hand	477,135 3 11	
By Cash at Call and Short Notice	770,475 8 11	
		1,247,610 12 10
By Investments		68,547 18 11
By Bills Receivable, Loans on Security and other Accounts		4,156,065 10 1
By Bank Premises, &c., in London and at the Branches		83,765 12 1
		£5,555,989 13 11

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books in London, and the Certified Returns from the Branches, and find it to present a true statement of the Bank's affairs.

London, 21st February, 1890.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Auditors.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

A REWARD OF TWO HUNDRED Dollars will be paid by the Government of British Columbia for such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons concerned in the killing and murdering of Henry T. Sunbury, in the eastern part of the City of Vancouver, on or about the 30th day of March last.

By Command,
JNO. ROBSON,
Prov'l Secretary,
Provincial Secretary's Office,
April 2nd, 1890. ap3-1mo

NOTICE---LILLOOET DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that under the provisions of section 3, Chapter 15, "Consolidated Acts, 1888," the proclamation dated 22nd March, 1879, setting apart certain parcels of land situate on Pavilion Mountain, as a Common for the depasturage of cattle, has been cancelled.

JOHN ROBSON,
Provincial Secretary.
Provincial Secretary's Office,
March 4th, 1890. ap1-1mo

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that lands lying within the Moodyville Saw Mill Company's timber limits, which are situated on the north side of Burrard Inlet, are not open to purchase or pre-emption, and all persons are warned against squatting upon or otherwise dealing with said lands.

F. G. VERNON,
Chief Com. of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 17th March, 1890. m18

NOTICE.

Supply of School Furniture.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, up to noon of Saturday, 31st day of May next, for supplying the Educational Department with school desks.

The desks must be of an approved pattern, with iron frames and hardwood finish, in all respects fully up to the standard of a sample desk which may be seen at this office. Preference will be given to home manufacture, all points of merit being equal.

Tenders must give full particulars, and must state the price for each desk and for each rear seat delivered set up ready for use in the school-houses at Victoria, Nanaimo, Vancouver or New Westminster, in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Surveyor-General.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 26th March, 1890.
mar28-2mo

TABLE

Showing the Dates and Places of Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius, and Oyer and Terminer, for the Year 1890.

SPRING ASSIZES.

[*On Vancouver Island.*]

Victoria.....Monday ....19th May.
Nanaimo.....Tuesday .... 3rd June.

[*On Mainland.*]

New Westminster..Wednesday.4th June.
Kamloops.....Monday... 2nd June.
Clinton.....Monday...9th June.

FALL ASSIZES.

[*On Mainland.*]

Richfield.....Monday ....8th Sept.
Clinton.....Wednesday.24thSept.
Kamloops.....Monday ....6th Oct.
Lytton.....Monday ....13th Oct.
New Westminster..Wednesday.12th Nov.

[*On Vancouver Island.*]

Victoria.....Monday ....24th Nov.
Nanaimo.....Tuesday ....2nd Dec.
ap1-1mo

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

Lot 233, in the City of Victoria.

A CERTIFICATE of Indefeasible Title to the above Lot will be issued to John Herbert Turner, on the 10th day of July, 1890, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to the undersigned. in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest in said lot, or some part thereof,

C. J. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria,
10th April, 1890. ap9

S. S. HYAMS, OPTICIAN, 27 FORT ST., one door from Government street. Buy for HOLIDAY PRESENTS Hyams's Celebrated Gold Spectacles, warranted and adjusted to the sight also beautiful assortment of Opera, Field, Marine and Magnifying Glasses. Optical goods of all descriptions. Repairing in Optical Goods a specialty. sep27-1yr

THE -:- DELMONICO

(MONS. E. ESCALET, PROP.)

The only first-class Restaurant in Victoria.

Eastern Oysters received by every Steamer.
Private rooms for ladies and family parties.
UNEQUALLED CUISINE.
Parties and Balls attended.
BOARD AT REASONABLE RATES.

Telephone No. 120. 109 Government st.
my7-1yr

WEDDING STATIONERY.

We have just received a Large Stock of Wedding Stationery, suitable for all classes of Wedding Cards, with Envelopes to match.

BALL PROGRAMMES.

A Large and Varied Assortment of the latest designs of Ball Programmes is constantly kept in Stock, including Pencils and Cards. Satisfaction is guaranteed.

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ELLIS & CO., PROPRIETORS.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

PROMPTNESS AND EXECUTION A SPECIALTY

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Every kind of Commercial Printing, Lithographic or Letter Press, can be had at the office of The Colonist at the Lowest Rates possible, where only First Class work is turned out. Our stock of Cards, Papers and Envelopes is always most complete.

THE FOLK LORE OF CATS.

SUPERSTITIONS ABOUT PUSS RELIGIOUSLY HELD BY MANY.

Some of the Peculiar Beliefs of Jack Tar. The Cat Used to Cure or Transfer Disease—The Black Cat Sure to Bring Lovers to the Lassie.

Cats have the reputation of being weatherwise, an old notion which has given rise to a most extensive folk lore. It is almost universally believed that good weather may be expected when the cat washes herself, but bad when she licks her coat against the grain, or washes her face over her ear, or sits with her tail to the fire. As, too, the cat is supposed not only to have a good knowledge of the state of the weather, but a certain share in the arrangement of it, it is considered by sailors to be most unwise to provoke it. Hence they do not much like to see a cat on board at all, and when one happens to be more frisky than usual they have a popular saying that "the cat has got a gale of wind in her tail."

A charm often resorted to for raising a storm is to throw a cat overboard; but, according to a Hungarian proverb, as a cat does not die in water, its paws disturb the surface; hence the flaws on the surface of the water are nicknamed by sailors "cat's paws." In the same way, also, a larger flurry of the water is a "cat's skin;" and in some parts of England a popular name for the stormy northwest wind is the "cat's nose."

GERMAN SUPERSTITIONS.

Among other items of weather lore associated with the cat, there is a superstition in Germany that, if it rains when women have a large washing on hand, it is an infallible sign that they have a spite against them, owing to their not having treated these animals well. We may also compare the Dutch idea that a rainy wedding day results from the bride's not feeding her cat; whereas, in the valleys of the Tyrol, girls who are fond of cats are said always to marry early, perhaps, as Mrs. Busk remarks, "an evidence that household virtues are appreciated in them by the men." Once more, there is a German belief that any one who, during his lifetime, may have made cats his enemies is certain to be accompanied to the grave amidst a storm of wind and rain.

Apart, however, from the weather lore superstitions associated with the cat there is an extensive class of other beliefs, as, for instance, those relating to folk medicine. Thus, in Cornwall, the little gatherings which come on children's eyelids, locally termed "whilks," are cured by passing the tail of a black cat nine times over the part affected. As recently as the year 1867, in Pennsylvania, a woman was publicly accused of witchcraft for administering three drops of a black cat's blood to a child as a remedy for croup. She admitted the fact, but denied that witchcraft had anything to do with it, and twenty witnesses were called to prove its success. Again, "in many regions," we are told by Mr. Conway, "a three colored cat protects against fire, and a black cat cures epilepsy and protects gardens."

Formerly in Scotland, when a family removed from one house to another, the cat was always taken, one reason being that it served as a protection against disease. Indeed, before a member of the family entered the new abode, the cat was thrown into it. There was a superstitious notion that, if a curse or disease had been left on the house, the cat became the victim and died, to the saving of the family's lives. It is curious, however, to find the opposite practice kept up in Ireland, where it is considered highly unlucky for a family to take with them a cat when they are moving, more especially, too, when they have to cross a river.

IN TIMES OF ILLNESS.

Mr. Gregor also tells us that, in the northeast of Scotland, if a cow or other domestic animal was seized with disease, one mode of cure was to twist a rope of straw the contrary way, join the two ends, and put the diseased animal through the loop along with a cat. By this means the disease was supposed to be transferred to the cat, and the animal's life was so saved by the cat dying. This, of course, was only one of the extensive charms of which the leading idea was that of substitution.

A remedy for erysipelas lately practiced in the parish of Locharron, in the northwest highlands, consisted in cutting off one-half of the ear of a cat and letting the blood drop on the part affected. Alluding, moreover, to the numerous other items of folk lore in connection with the cat, there is a popular notion that a May cat—a cat born in the month of May—is of no use for catching rats and mice, but exerts an injurious influence on the house through bringing into it disagreeable reptiles of various kinds.

Mrs. Latham, in her "West Sussex Superstitions," says that a May cat is supposed "to be inclined to melancholy, and to be much addicted to catching snakes and to bringing them into the house." I had heard that this west country belief existed in our village; and, very lately, observing a most dejected looking cat by the fire in a cottage, said in jest: "I should think that cat was born in May." "Oh, yes," said the owner of it; "that she was, and so was her mother; and she was just as sad looking, and was always bringing snakes and vipers within doors."

Mr. Henderson, speaking of this superstition, tells us that an old north country woman on one occasion said to a lady: "It's na wander Jock ——'s lassies marry off so fast; ye ken what a braw black cat the've got." It is considered unlucky to dream of a cat, a piece of folk-lore prevalent in Germany, where if one dreams of a black cat at Christmas it is an omen of some alarming illness during the following year.

Equally unfortunate, too, is it for a cat to sneeze, this act being supposed to indicate that the family will have colds. Thus, we are informed by Mrs. Latham that in Sussex "even the most favored cat, if heard to sneeze, is instantly shut out of doors; for should she stay to repeat the sneeze three times indoors, the whole family will have colds and coughs."—New York Mail and Express.

Seen in a Dream.

In 1868, Lizzie M. Trask, of Vienna, Me., was dressmaking in Lewiston. She came into possession of a gold twenty-five cent piece with a hole in it. This she showed as a curiosity to her friends. At that time she had a little niece 2 years old, daughter of Jonathan P. Trask, now the wife of Leman Butler, trader in Mt. Vernon. The little coin Lizzie once showed to her niece Addie when she was a very small girl, telling her that she would give it to her when she was old enough to take care of it. Lizzie died twelve years ago. In her possession was a lady's wallet with several compartments. This wallet her mother used until her death, seven years ago.

Then James, a brother of Lizzie, had it, and it has been in constant use almost daily ever since, either by him or his wife. The little gold coin was never seen after Lizzie's death or before for several years by her friends, and its whereabouts was not known, and, in fact, its existence had passed from their memory. A few days ago Mrs. Butler made her parents a visit, stopping with them several nights.

While there she dreamed that she saw her Aunt Lizzie's wallet, and that it was faced with green, and in a certain compartment she found the little gold coin which she saw so many years ago. On telling her mother her dream she was informed that Lizzie did have a wallet which answered her description, and that her Uncle James had it. The wallet Addie had never seen. She then visited her uncle and told her dream to her aunt, who laughed at the idea of anything being in it other than what she and her husband had placed there. But at Addie's earnest solicitation she produced it, and as soon as Addie saw it she exclaimed: "That is the same wallet that I saw in my dream!" and pointed out the compartment that held the treasure. She then took a needle, and, running it to the bottom, she drew forth a newspaper, and in it was, indeed, a gold quarter with a hole in it, wrapped, no doubt, by the hand of her aunt at least twelve years before, where it had lain all this time, without the knowledge of any one, until Addie's dream caused it to be brought forth.—Augusta (Me.) Age.

The Jasper Industry.

Within two years the jasper industry has been developed, and there are now four quarries, employing nearly 1,000 men, in operation about Sioux Falls. The market extends from Chicago to Kansas City. Sioux Falls' streets are paved with jasper, and her four story buildings are constructed of it. The stone is susceptible of a high degree of polish, and when finished looks much like the red granite of Missouri. The pioneer in the jasper industry discovered not long ago that the dust of the jasper, which is half as hard as diamonds, would polish the famous petrified wood of Arizona, and make of it table tops and ornaments more beautiful than agate or onyx. The petrified wood is now brought from Arizona to Sioux Falls by the carload, and polished in a variety of forms. To the jasper industry, the city has added the manufacture of chalcedony. There is a scientific mystery about this so called jasper. Practically it is all right. Its utility has been established, but geologically there is no little uncertainty about it. Those who know the most are the least positive in discussing its character. Some of the scientific men who have looked at it call it red quartzite. Professor Winchell says it is the hardest stone in the United States that has been used for building purposes. The grain is very close. The only element to which it succumbs is fire. It will stand a good degree, but crumbles like sandstone or limestone under too intense heat.—New York Telegram.

Why He Went Out.

A good housewife at the Highlands wished to surprise her husband by giving him some of a particular kind of cake of which he was very fond. She took great pains with the mixture, measuring out each ingredient with the utmost care, for she was determined to produce the best loaf she ever made. When the good man came in to tea and saw the handsome loaf, his heart went out towards his wife in renewed affection. The cake was finally cut, but the first mouthful he took made him look puzzled, and soon he left the table. The wife was curious to know why he went out, and noticing that he had left his cake almost untasted she broke off a little piece and put it in her mouth. "Horrors! cayenne pepper! where did I get that?" and she made a bolt for the kitchen. Going into the pantry she looked at the box where she got her cinnamon to put in the cake. There stood the box, but the word "Pepper" was so big that there was no mistaking the contents. She says the next time she makes a loaf of cake she will taste of everything before she puts it in, and her husband says he doesn't know but she'd better.—Springfield Homestead.

What Has Happened in June.

Historically considered, June is for Great Britain perhaps the most famous month in the year. It is the month of Bannockburn, Naseby and Waterloo—all of them battles of liberation and for the extension and establishment of freedom. In other respects June figures handsomely in the calendar. It was in June that Magna Charta was sealed; and it is the birth month, among others, of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby; Charles Kingsley, W. H. Smith, Lord Dufferin, Lord Wolseley and Mr. Spurgeon. June is generally also famous for its deaths, among them being those of Mohammed, Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet; White, of Shelbourne, and Garibaldi. It has been remarked that the natal is also the fatal month of a certain percentage of distinguished men, and we observe that Dr. Arnold died in June. One of the most notable of modern June events is the coronation of Queen Victoria, which took place in 1838, just about fifty-one years ago. But undoubtedly the two big events of June are Waterloo and Bannockburn, the latter being to Scotchmen the greater of the two.—Glasgow Herald.

COLOR BLINDNESS.

HOW EYESIGHT IS TESTED BY RAILROAD PHYSICIANS.

Applicants for Positions Put Through the Worsted and Blackboard Exercises—Four Per Cent. Are Found to Be Unfit for the Responsible Places.

"What color is that?"

The speaker was Dr. B. F. Clark, physician of the C., H. and D. railroad.

A tall, gangle legged man stood before a table on which were piled in great confusion several hundred skeins of different colored worsteds. They were of every shade and hue, from pea green to Mazarin blue, from solferino red to purple, gray, cherry and brown.

The doctor continued: "The object of this test is to select the light and dark shades. Now, I'll go on and select them first," and the doctor put all the light and dark shades running from pea green to dark green in a little pile by themselves.

The man watched him closely, and the greens were all thrown back into the heap, and the man began.

"Don't let your hand run over the worsted, but let your eye do the work," said the doctor, as the man began fumbling over the pile.

The man put gray and light yellow and brown together.

"That'll do," said the doctor.

"That man is not fit for an engineer, fireman, brakeman, switchman, conductor, or, in fact, any one who has use for signals. He is color-blind. That test alone is sufficient for any railroad, army or navy.

HIS PECULIAR WEAKNESS.

"Now to determine what this man's chromatic defect is we select a pink skein.

"If he is red blind he will pick out blues or violets, or both. If he should be green blind he will select grays and greens or blue greens. Sometimes, to verify the two previous tests, we lay out the red skein, and the party selects browns or greens in their different shades."

"What percentage do you find, of all those examined, to be color blind?"

"About 4 per cent. are color blind. That is one out of every twenty-five individuals. There are more red blind than any other color."

"It is often asked why we don't examine the men by the lamps. It is one of the most difficult things to stain the glass regularly. When the glass is blown it cannot be made all the same color. Then, if the glass is thicker the color will be darker. Again, sometimes the wick is turned higher, and then the light has a greater luminosity, while the other is a very dull light. There may be dust or steam over the glass, and the light will be darker. A dirty white flag to one color blind would be taken for a green flag, which means safety. They would take a dirty dark green for red, which means danger. This would lead to endless confusion."

"Do you believe this to be a congenital defect?"

"Yes; but it may also arise from disease, injuries and the excessive use of tobacco and alcohol. In one family I know of four who are color blind, two brothers and two sisters; in another family an uncle and a nephew."

"Do you examine for anything else?"

"Oh, yes. It is just as important to examine for vision and hearing as it is for color blindness. In order to make the test for vision this is the programme: A test plate containing letters that can be seen at 200 feet and twenty feet, twenty feet being the normal eye, is placed at one end of the room.

The room is darkened. The patient placed twenty feet distant, and then is requested to cover one eye while the other is being examined. If he sees what we call twenty twentieths—that is, the letters representing twenty feet—he has normal vision. Both eyes are put to this test—first the right, then the left. If he has a vision in both eyes of twenty fiftieths minus—that is to say, if he can't see at twenty feet what he ought to see at fifty—he is rejected, provided glasses don't improve the vision. If a man can't see that big B, the large letter, which he ought to see at 200, at twenty feet with only one eye, then he has practically only one eye, and there have been several examined who never knew that they could not see out of only one eye."

TESTING FOR HEARING.

"How do you test for hearing?"

"With my watch. The man is required to cover up his eyes and I place my watch to his ear, gradually removing it away until the exact distance that he can hear the ticking is known. He says 'No' when he ceases to hear it. Now, two-thirds of all the engineers are hard of hearing, or, better, defective in the right ear, which is due to their leaning out of the cab window, coming in constant contact with the wind; that is to say, the force of the wind coming in constant contact with the drum of the ear it becomes affected. The constant pressure on the drum of the ear has the effect of retracting it. It becomes concave. The range of vision is also tested. This is done by placing a man twelve or eighteen inches from a blackboard. He is requested to keep his eye directly on a chalk spot, which is on a level with the eye, the other eye being closed. He is directed to say 'Yes' the moment he sees anything moving toward that spot from above, below, to the right and to the left. This constitutes his range of vision. If he has any disease or injury to the eye we can always map out his range of vision, as the range is usually contracted in one of the four different directions. To illustrate, one man had a range of vision in the right eye, three inches to the left, six inches above, eight inches to the right and ten inches below. Of course he was rejected, because he could not see an approaching train.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Officer, what is the charge against this man?"

"Yer honor, I caught him singin' 'In the gloaming, O my darlin'."

"Two years!"—Yenowine's News.

No Such Place.

Some queer things happen in a newspaper office occasionally. The other evening a special came flashing over one of The Republic's leased wires from New York, giving an account of an event that had occurred at Concord.

"Ask New York if that is Concord, Mass., or Concord, N. H.," said the night editor to the operator.

A few seconds later the telegraph manipulator reappeared with the announcement:

"New York says there is no such place as Concord, Mass."

"What?" gasped the editor, as his eyes rolled in a fine frenzy. "What? Just ask that operator again."

The operator complied. The answer came ticking back: "There's no such place as Concord, Mass."

The night editor arose in solemn dignity. "Just ask him," he repeated, "if he heard of the town that fired the shot that was heard around the world. Ask him," he went on wildly, "if he ever heard of Paul Revere." Again the operator complied and brought back word that no one in the office had ever heard of the place. The night editor controlled himself enough to send his condolences, and remarked that it would be well to keep from the ears of the office cat the knowledge that no one in that particular newspaper office knew of Concord, the home of Emerson and Thoreau and Alcott.

Just then the operator shouted: "They have found it. You mean the place where they hold the School of Philosophy. Well, stuff for that place has been going to Boston for fifteen years, and this is the first time I ever heard of Concord."

To the Western Union operators, therefore, there is no such place as Concord, Mass.—St. Louis Republic.

Sir Edwin Arnold's Jewels.

Sir Edwin is a man of medium height and swarthy complexion, full, black beard and hair neatly trimmed, face strongly marked and eye alert and genial. His manner is cordiality itself. He is a rapid talker, and in his accent, especially in what an American may call the wheedling inflection, he is emphatically English. The daughter shows her mother's training, and, like a high bred American girl, is self poised and self reliant without audacity and modest without constraint and diffidence. Like her father, she is a good talker and a good listener. I ventured to ask the distinguished visitor if he would show me the jeweled decorations bestowed upon him by his queen and by the Oriental sovereigns. He graciously consented and asked Miss Arnold to set them out. "I have to cart them about," he added, "for they will help me onward. They will be required during the journey." The table sparkled royally when the orders were all spread out—gold and jewels wought in artistic forms hung from gorgeous ribbons. Chief among them was the great star of India, as big as the palm of one's hand, of solid silver and gold, set in diamonds and bearing the motto, "Heaven's Light Our Guide." This was given by the queen in recognition of his poem, "The Light of Asia."—Washington Cor. Philadelphia Press.

Expert Testimony on Insanity.

To the expert witness in cases of insanity and crime these questions should, it seems to me, be put: Was the prisoner insane at the time when he committed the act of which he is accused? Was his insanity of such a nature and degree as to deprive him of control over his conduct? What are the grounds upon which you have formed these opinions? It would then remain for the jury, aided by the judge, and with the assistance of other experts if necessary, to decide on the validity of the grounds stated and on the weight to be attached to the opinions expressed.

Expert testimony, to be of the highest value, ought, of course, to be founded on an examination, or, better still, on repeated examinations, of the accused, made as soon as possible after the perpetration of the crime. But insanity is a chronic disease; and even when the expert has not seen the alleged lunatic until some time after his crime, he may still be able to say whether in the course of a disease still existing, or of the recent existence of which there are traces, such a criminal act was likely to crop up as part and parcel of the disease; and whether it is consistent with his experience and with the history of the act that the accused could not help it.—Sir James C. Browne, M. D., in Popular Science Monthly.

Carbonic Acid Gas for Raising Vessels.

In the account of a German establishment devoted to the manufacture of carbonic acid on a large scale for industrial purposes, recently contributed to The Wochenschrift des osterr Ingenieur-und Architekten-Vereines, reference is made to an experiment carried out a short time ago at the government dock yards at Kiel, with carbonic acid gas as a means of raising sunken vessels. In the trial a number of balloons made of canvas were attached by divers to the submerged object to be lifted, the balloons being readily taken below in a collapsed state. Each balloon contained one or more flasks of liquid carbonic acid, which, at the proper time, was permitted to escape by the divers, and, inflating the balloons, gave them sufficient buoyancy to raise the object. Compared with the method of pumping atmospheric air into the balloons, the carbonic acid process would seem to offer the advantages of cheapness and simplicity, the pumping outfit being dispensed with. Besides this, the lifting is accomplished in a relatively short space of time—an important consideration where so unreliable a factor as the state of weather enters into the execution of a piece of work.—Engineering and Building Record.

All He Could Promise.

Dunn—When can you settle this account, Mr. Short?

Short—Oh, come around next week.

"Will you pay me then?

"I can't promise that exactly; but I can tell you then when to come again."—Epoch.

A 6 BY 9 RHYME.

A queer little boy who had been to school,
And was up to all sorts of tricks,
Discovered that 9, when upside down,
Would pass for the figure 6.

So when asked his age by a good old dame,
The comical youngster said,
"I'm 9 when I stand on my feet like this,
But 6 when I stand on my head!"

—From Chatterbox.

Concerning Pork Chops.

Mr. Gladstone writes thus on the subject of pork chops in Nineteenth Century: Although the question respecting the keeping of swine and the use of pork is by no means disposed of, either by the authorities quoted in the text or by Wilkinson, I venture at this stage to offer the following conjectures as somewhat probable in themselves and not inconsistent with the evidence as a whole: 1. That in the warm climates of Egypt and Phœnicia the use of pork was, on sanitary grounds, repressed by prohibitions or restricted to particular occasions. 2. That the great thrift resulting from the rearing and consumption of the animal may have kept the practice extensively alive, notwithstanding restrictive laws, especially among the classes to whom thrift was an important object. 3. That as the pig is useless to man during life, it is very difficult to account for its being bred and kept, as it evidently was, except upon the supposition that it was wanted for food. 4. That if the animal as domesticated was brought into Greece by Phœnician ships, its consumption for food may have spread there, in a cooler climate and a society free from sumptuary restraints, and yet in Homer's day may not have wholly ceased to be a distinct mark of southeastern origin and associations. 5. That the sialos, the carefully and delicately fatted pig, was served as a luxury at the tables of the rich, while the use of common pork was reserved, as in the cottage of Eumaios, for the poorer class. Such is the evidence of the "Odyssey."

Obliging His Friends.

"Are you taking medicine for anything?" asked a young man yesterday of a friend who stopped him on a corner. The astonished friend recovered from his surprise long enough to say he was not. "Well," went on the young man, "if you had been, I should have hurried on. Why? Well, because I think I have more ailing friends than any one else in town, and the worst of it is that they persist in telling me all about their ills and go so far as to ask me to try their medicine. I, who am always well, am nearly sick from it. In the aggregate last week I tasted four different styles of pills, three elixirs and tried two catarrh cures. What could I do when a friend came up and told me of his ailment and what he was taking for it, and then asked me to have a pill with him? I like to please every one, but if this keeps on I am sure it will be the death of me. The other day I met a friend who has catarrh and he asked me to go up and call on Billy Clarke to try his new catarrh cure. Now, I knew Billy when he used to sell Chapin & Gore's catarrh cure, and I went up to see him, but my friend wanted me to try the cure. I haven't catarrh, but I obliged him. Then in the next block I met a friend with a new rheumatism pill, and I had to try two of those to oblige him. This thing will kill me unless I buy antidotes;" and the young man walked sadly away.—Chicago Herald.

The Japan Quince.

Japan, or scarlet flowering quince, is too well known to need description or recommendation, but it might be often used more effectively than it is. It is easily propagated by cutting of the roots, by offshoots or layering, and if any one who may have a use for the plants will bend down the outer branches of a bush, and bury a portion of the stem with earth, he will, in two years' time, have a lot of plants with which can be made a very ornamental hedge. There are many places where a short hedge of two or three rods is more tasty and beautiful than a fence, and the cydonia japonica makes an efficient substitute, as the thorns will turn stock. For massing in large groups this plant is excellent, its scarlet bloom and glossy foliage being showy and beautiful. Its singular, unshapely fruit, borne on mature bushes, is not poisonous, as some imagine, nor is it of much value.—Ensenada Lower Californian.

Dainties of the Primeval Land.

Snakes, lizards, grasshoppers, tree-grubs, the larvæ of beetles, brush turkey's eggs, wild honey—in fact, the scrub is full of food when you know how to get it. The best part of a snake is the liver, which is over a foot long in the big snakes. By the way, the natives never eat food that is not cooked. A snake's liver is decidedly good, and has a gamey flavor. Lizard's flesh is like chicken. The beetle larvæ are popped into the fire and eaten with wild honey; they taste like an omelette. Grasshoppers grilled are also capital eating, with a nice, nutty flavor.—Greenland Explorer's Diary.

Protecting Her Grapes.

Although Russia does not rank among the great grape growing countries of Europe, nevertheless fear has been aroused by the ravages of phylloxera in other sections, and the government has taken the matter in hand. A ukase has recently been issued prohibiting the importation of plants of any kind unless accompanied by a certificate that they are free from phylloxera. The penalty for any violation of the edict is of the usual Russian severity, and will undoubtedly act as a deterrent to the introduction of the disease.—San Francisco Chronicle.

For painting walls or other objects exposed to damp, a composition of very fine iron filings and linseed oil varnish is said to be much used in Germany; and, when the object to be painted is to undergo frequent changes of temperature, linseed oil and amber varnish are added to the first two coats. This paint may be applied to wood, stone or iron; in the case of the latter, it is not necessary to free it first from rust or oily matters.

LOST, A LITTLE CHILD.

How the City's Waifs Are Cared for Until They Are Called For.

A great policeman, big enough and strong enough to have felled a horse with a single blow, carrying in his arms a little golden haired girl, upon whose sleeping face the tears had washed clean places in the dust and grime, walked briskly down Houston street toward police headquarters. The child was slumbering as comfortably as though she had been in the little crib at home, and the officer was as tender as if the little one was his own and helped make sunshine in his home on his days off duty. Half a dozen children of the street, quick to catch sight of the pair, followed closely on the big policeman's heels until he went up the steps of the marble building in Mulberry street, and was lost to view behind the swinging doors.

Bluff Sergt. Kelleher was on duty, and when he saw the little bundle of humanity brought in, he sat down at his desk and began to turn, in a businesslike way, the leaves of an enormous book which lay in front of him. He kept turning until he came to the page where he had written last. Then, after carefully adjusting his eyeglasses, and dipping his pen in his big inkstand, he queried:

"Boy or girl, or other?"

"Girl."

"How old?"

"'Bout 4 years."

"Where did you get her?"

"Sixty-fifth street and Third avenue."

"Take her upstairs."

"Upstairs" meant to the top floor of the big building, where Matron Webb presides and acts the part of foster mother to the waifs and strays and foundlings of this big city who are picked up by the police.

The same scenes are enacted every night, and each day sees the pages of the big book, which Sergt. Kelleher keeps, fill up one by one with the brief stories and records of lost children.

Every night in the year fathers and mothers visit police headquarters and ask for the children who have been lost during the day. On pleasant evenings they sit on the stone steps and wait if the child has not already been found, and on stormy nights they go home, to return again later on.

A woman comes running down the street. She is one of the East Side poor. A shawl answers the purpose of cloak and hat. She stops long enough to ask of an idler on the corner:

"Where is the headquarters?"

"Down where you see the green light" is always the answer, and she is off again. Up the steps she runs eagerly. As she passes the swinging doors she almost runs down Old Joe, the doorman, who keeps a little private record on a slate of the children who are brought in during the night. Joe's voice is gruff, but it belies his nature.

"What's the matter?" he growls.

"Have ye found me baby?" and the toil worn hands clutch nervously at the frayed edges of the old red shawl.

"A little girl with light hair."

"Go up stairs and look—top floor."

The stairs are steep and tiresome to climb, but mothers on such errands don't tire easily, and up she goes. Five minutes later a step is heard on the stairway. She is coming down again and the red shawl is the background for a head of golden hair. Two dirty, chubby hands are about her neck. The woman is smiling now. She is about to go out to the street, but Old Joe again is in the way.

"Go in there and give your name," and he points to Sergt. Kelleher, and chirrups at the baby.

The sergeant takes the woman's name and address, and, hugging the lost one tightly, the woman passes out into the street.—New York Evening Sun.

The "Driver" Ants.

The most formidable of the insect pests that affect the dwellers of the West African coast is the "driver" ants. These insects move in vast armies of several millions, marching in a dense column two feet in width, at a uniform pace, and in a straight line.

If a native hut lies in their path, and the inmates fail to prevent the ants from gaining the threshold, the hut must be vacated till the long line has passed through and consumed everything eatable within the building.

The author of "Glimpses of Feverland" says that the only thing which will stop the "drivers" is a large fire directly in their line of march. A native, when he discovers in time that the ants are marching towards his hut, kindles a fire in front of the advancing column. It turns neither to the right nor to the left, but plunges into the flames, for every ant seems impelled to go forward, no matter at what cost.

After the "drivers" have walked into the fire for an hour or two, and several hundred thousand have been consumed, their sturdy stoicism weakens. They deflect their line to the extent of a few feet, and, passing the fire, set out on a fresh path of destruction, which leads them clear of the hut they had threatened.—Youths' Companion.

Danger in Turning Gas Low.

In spite of the fact that these are days of popular enlightenment, the newspapers are not unfrequently called upon to chronicle a case where persons have been asphyxiated through ignorantly blowing out the gas instead of turning it off.

Little attention, however, has been drawn to a danger not as great, but more common. This consists in the habit many persons have of allowing one bracket to burn dimly all night long while they are asleep. If the gas is to be kept burning at all, it should for safety's sake be kept blazing fairly high; for when the flame is reduced to the faint blue spark the least diminution in pressure at the works will cause this to go out, and when the pressure is renewed the gas, of course, escapes steadily into the room, to the possible injury of all its inmates. A night lamp should be used if light is necessary, or a fair blaze so shaded as not to fall upon the faces of sleepers.—Somerville Journal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Suburban Residence Property

UPPER BELCHER STREET.

Several large lots of from one to three acres in extent, adjoining the grounds of the residences of Mr. Pemberton, Major Peters and Mr. Dumbleton, will be offered for sale on completion of survey and plans.

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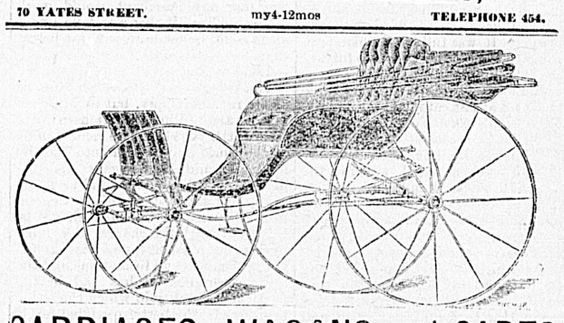

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STORM was foaled 25th April, 1886; is a rich Seal Brown in color, stands 16¼ hands high; weighs 1,200 pounds, and is remarkably good tempered. He has fine action and though never trained has shown some exceedingly fast quarters. A glance at the subjoined pedigree will convince horsemen that Storm is royally bred. Terms, $40 (to accompany first service) for the season, with privilege of returning next season if the mare does not prove to be in foal.

Great care will be taken to prevent accidents, but will not be responsible for any that occur.

STORM.
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  - Carl's Mambrino
    - Mambrino Patchen
      - Mambrino Chief.
      - Daughter of Gano.
    - 1st daughter of Mamb. Chief, 2nd dam by Imp Jordon.
  - Bluegra s.
    - Hambletonian (10).
      - Abdallah by son of Imp. Mess.
      - Chas. Kent mare, by Imp. Belfonder, Grayfoot, by Imp. Grayfoot.
    - Daughter of
      - daughter of Excelsior, by Eclipse. This horse was imported from Kentucky to California in an early day by Mr. Singletery, now a banker at San Jose.
- JEANE PERAULT.
  - Signal.
    - The sire of STANDARD TROTTERS, ped. untraced.
  - The Banker's daughter
    - John Nelson.
    - Miss Eaton.
      - Trustee, a 20-mile horse.
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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Continued from First Page.

Mr. Semlin complained of the delay in bringing the bill forward. The hon. member went into an elaborate and erudite mathematical calculation to prove that 42 days had been lost by the members in waiting for the government to formulate the redistribution policy.

Hon. Mr. Davie contended that, considering the importance of the measures dealt with this session, there had been no undue delays, but that everything had been dealt with with all expedition.

Mr. Grant said that the Government had announced as long as nine months ago their intention to deal with this subject, and it was most reprehensible that the Government should have acted as they had done. The Government, in fact, were afraid to act until they had got the cue from those who supported them.

Mr. Duck saw no use in delay.

The amendment was lost, its supporters being Messrs. Beaven, Semlin, Orr, Ladner, Grant and Cunningham.

Hon. Mr. Robson's motion was adopted on the same division.

BY MESSAGE.

Hon. Mr. Davie presented a message from the Lieut.-Governor, accompany ing an amendment to the Quieting Titles' Act. To be referred to committee on Wednesday.

RAILWAY AID.

On the order for the House to return into committee on the Railway Aid bill

Hon. Mr. Beaven cited the rules and orders of the House in the endeavor to prove that it was irregular to commit the bill at the present time.

The House went into committee, Mr. Duck in the chair.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Davie the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th clauses of the Railway Aid bill were amended to provide that the uniform guage of railways entitled to a grant of 20,000 acres per mile should be not less than 4 feet 8½ inches; but if they were of less than that guage the Lieut.-Governor may make to them a similar grant not exceeding 10,000 acres per mile. Hon. Mr. Davie said that the Government wished to encourage broad guage roads, but in some districts only narrow guage roads could be constructed.

In section 6, providing for the taking of railway lands in alternate blocks, were added the words "and in cases, subject to the provisionary sections of sections 17 and 18 where the full quantity of acres cannot be had, the Lieut.-Governor may allow the deficiency to be made up out of other public lands in sections other than those where the deficiency occurs."

A section (No, 14) was introduced providing that "nothing in this act contained shall authorize the grant of land to any company which at the time of the grant shall have made or suffered default in carrying out its terms of incorporation, or of this act as applicable to it."

The section relating to the royalty was altered in committee to provide that "such royalty shall not extend to mines which may have been acquired before and are held by mining companies, or individuals, at the time of the filing by the railway company of its map or plan showing the line of the proposed railway, nor shall such royalty apply so long as the mine is held by such companies, or individuals, or their lawful successors."

Mr. Grant remarked that in an editorial paragraph in this morning's COLONIST it was admitted that important changes had been made in the measure since it had been first introduced. It also stated that the opposition had deferred taking exception to the bill until the last stage. This was not stating the facts, as in the House his hon. friend, the leader of the opposition had taken exception to the royalty provisions when first transmitted in the message from the Lieut.-Governor, and the Attorney-General had then said that objections could come up at another stage. It was not the truth to state that his side of the House had not objected to the royalty clauses. In connection with the provisions for the royalty he contended that the mines or mining companies should be recouped for their outlay before the royalty was charged.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the clause ought to be amended so as to make the royalty eligible only after the miners had recouped themselves for their expenditures. He was not, he said, advocating the royalty, but if it were to be imposed it should not be collected in the manner that was apparently contemplated. It was wrong not to previously recoup the shareholders.

Mr. Mason remarked that he had found many members that did not represent mining constituencies who apparently knew more about the mining districts and their conditions than the members who came from them. If the miners or mining companies obtained no profit upon their operations they would receive no royalty. He however feared that the royalty was not sufficient to induce companies to build the railways.

Col. Baker observed that the royalty only came in under the provisions of the bill, after the payment of working expenses.

Mr. Mason explained that what was meant by working expenses was the cost of getting out the ore.

The committee rose and reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

EVENING SESSION.

On the motion for committee of supply on the supplementary estimates, Hon. Mr. Turner said he had had no opportunity before to reply to the statements made by hon. gentlemen of the opposition at the time the House was going into committee on the estimates in chief. The hon. leader of the opposition and the hon. member for Cassiar then made long speeches which were ostensibly an attack on the Government with respect to the estimates, but those gentlemen seemed to feel, after commencing, that it was a difficult matter to complain about the estimates, so they fell back and made a rather weak review of the public accounts for the past year. After eliminating from their speeches the bitter personal attack on the attorney-general there was not much in them, but this fault-finding with respect to last year's accounts. It was somewhat singular that they had elicited the same point in the accounts which he (Hon. Mr. Turner) had himself referred to. He had said that the revenue to 30th June last exceeded the estimates by $105,000. Those gentlemen both said the same, but they quite omitted to explain, as he had done, the causes of the excess, namely, that the greater part of it arose from the Government taking advantage of a favorable time to sell land and thereby in one item adding $67,000 to the income of the province. Then, with respect to the explanation: Hon. Mr. Beaven had said that it being $45,000 over the estimates, to 30th June last, was truly an alarming state of things. That hon. gentleman did not say, though he knew it was the case, that this excess arose from circumstances which could not possibly be anticipated when the estimates were framed. He did not say, for instance, that the government was suddenly called on to make special expenditure for the protection of the lives and property of its people endangered by threatened Indian troubles. To be consistent, that hon. gentleman would say that such expenditure, not being on the estimates, was wrong. That gentleman did not believe in country first and estimates afterwards when he made his estimates, and he (Hon. Mr. Turner) would show later on what a wretched bungle they were. He said, "Here are my estimates and the country must abide by them." If the lives and property of the people were threatened by any danger that might be averted by prompt action on the part of the government, Hon. Mr. Beaven, we must presume, would say: "I cannot help that; there is nothing down on the estimates for such a purpose. The people must take care of themselves. Perhaps at next session I can put something on for them if they are not all killed off by that time; and if they are, why it's bad, but cannot be helped; my estimates must be respected." Neither, on the other hand, would that hon. gentleman dare to take advantage of an opportunity to add to the revenue, for fear of disturbing his calculations made a year before. If that was the sort of government approved of by the leader of the opposition, and he virtually so stated, then he (Hon. Mr. Turner) would say in the expressive words of the attorney-general: "The Lord preserve the country from such government." The Hon. Mr. Beaven had stated that in his time the land laws were perfectly administered, particularly in the interest of the settler. It was somewhat remarkable that the people did not seem to think so, for the hon. gentleman appeared to have entirely failed to catch a settler. Very probably people had learned something of the hon. gentleman's methods respecting his estimates, and thought it best to let him keep the country for himself. Both the hon. leader of the opposition and the hon. member for Cassiar said that the vote for public accounts was too small. Later on they said it was excessively large, and was so made for the purpose of bribing the electors before next election. These statements being somewhat contradictory need not be replied to. The hon. leader of the opposition had, however, prepared a tabulated statement and had it published to show that the vote for public works had fallen off. The member for Cassiar asserted that this government did not expend on public works 25 cents in the dollar of what the Beaven government did. Looking at Mr. Beaven's statement it would be observed that it went no further back than 1885-86. Why did he stop there? Possibly quite by accident. But had the statement commenced in 1879-80 it would have shown the paltry amount expended on public works then, and the following year or so. And who was minister of finance then? Why, Hon. Robert Beaven! At the risk of tiring the House he (Hon. Mr. Turner) said he would give a statement similar to Mr. Beaven's, but commencing at an earlier period, to show the revenue and public works expenditure:

	Public Wks.	Revenue.	Per Cent. P. W. to Rev.
1879-80	$122,518	$390,997	31
1880-81	86,141	397,035	21½
1881-82	168,000	453,213	37

Now, turning to the expenditure under another government:

	Public Wks.	Revenue.	Per Cent. P. W. to Rev.
1887-88	$241,645	$608,678	39½
1888-89	238,144	706,779	34
1889-90	277,075	699,191	40
1890-91	403,000	914,691	44

These, sir, were unvarnished facts, and showed that the assertions made by the gentlemen of the opposition were absolutely unreliable. Only in one year did the expenditure on public works by Mr. Beaven approach in proportion to that under the present government, and in that year it arose from dock expenditure, a public work that was so wretchedly bungled that claims were still arising under it, and we heard now of a petition for justice to be done to men who were kept out of hard earned money, it was said, by the Beaven government. It was to be noted that Hon. Mr. Beaven in his statements took the supplementary estimate out of 1890-91, and placed it in the present year with the object of making the public works vote for next year look smaller. This vote was intended to be in next year's estimates, but in order to be able to do the work at once instead of waiting until July next it was resolved to add a large amount to this year's supplementary, thus enabling public works to go on immediately. Hon. Mr. Beaven had attacked the finance minister and endeavoured to discredit the government because the estimates of revenue and expenditure for last year did not in all cases come out correct. It had already been shown that circumstances might arise to prevent the revenue or expenditure being exactly like the estimates. The hon. gentlemen said that the actual revenue for the government was small, and if there were deduced from it the Canadian subsidy of some $212,000 the revenue remained only about $350,000. Hon. Mr. Beaven at this point became very cynical. He said, and he (Hon. Mr. Turner) would give his exact words: "That the actual revenue that required the exercise of the brain of the finance minister was the small sum of $368,730. Now it was worth while ascertaining what was the sum that required the exercise of the gigantic brain of the Hon. Mr. Beaven when he was finance minister. One would naturally suppose that millions would be nothing to him, but what was found? The amounts that he had to deal with yearly, after deducting the subsidies, were about $170,000 or $180,000 annually. And very fortunate it was for that hon. gentleman that they were not more for him to worry over, for even that small amount was too much for him. He (Hon. Mr. Turner) had a statement prepared drawn up on the plan that the Hon. Mr. Beaven was so fond of, and it showed how estimates used to be made.

Comparative Statements of ESTIMATED and ACTUAL Revenue under the following heads during the time Mr. Beaven was Minister of Finance:—

	As Estimated by Mr. Beaven.	Actual Receipt.	Difference.
Fiscal Year Ending 30th June, 1880.			
Land Sales	$ 40,000	$ 22,032	457 per cent.
Timber Leases	nil *	1,263	"
Reimbursements	3,000	899	250 "
Sale of School Books	1,250	107	1,100 "
School Tax	20,000	25,518	28 "
Supreme Court Fees	1,000	1,894	90 "
Fiscal Year Ending 30th June, 1881.			
Land Sales	$ 25,000	$ 16,570	33 "
Road Tolls	35,000	40,065	13 "
School Tax	30,000	27,246	10 "
Fiscal Year Ending 30th June, 1882.			
Land Sales	$ 30,000	$ 19,178	38 "
Licenses	25,000	21,452	15 "
Road Tolls	35,000	42,000	20 "
Provincial Revenue Tax	35,000	28,920	18 "
Law Stamps	6,000	3,066	100 "
Fiscal Year Ending 30th June, 1883.			
Land Sales	$ 20,000	$ 26,031	30 "
Land Revenue	4,000	2,916	28 "
Road Tolls	36,000	39,728	10 "
Provincial Revenue Tax	35,000	47,613	37 "
Law Stamps	4,000	2,847	30 "
Registry Fees	5,000	7,582	50 "

* Would go to prove that he was quite unaware that any losses existed.

It was hard to believe that such bungling estimates could have been made by a grown man. The fact was they were not estimates at all; not even good guesses. The figures appeared to have been put in a bag, shaken up and the first drawn out was put down as an estimate. Look at the land sales, estimated by Hon. Mr. Beaven to produce $40,000; one would expect from the remarks of that gentleman and the member for Cassiar that it would at any rate come to say $39,999. But what was found? It actually was only $22,032, a trifling difference of forty-five per cent. Then look at the sale of school books, estimated by Mr. Beaven at $1,250, a gigantic calculation for the brain of the gentleman who was then finance minister, but it only produced $107, a difference of 1,100 per cent.; and Supreme Court estimates $1,000, actually was $1,894, or ninety per cent. difference. It would be seen just how the figures came out of the bag, and one source of revenue appears to have been forgotten altogether, that is timber leases. After three years' experience one might expect that the brain of the finance minister of that time would have become equal to the estimates, but such did not appear to be the case. It was little better, if any, in 1883 than in 1880, as would be seen by the statement. Now, if that hon. gentleman so muddled over a revenue of some $150,000, what would he do now when it was nearly a million? Of course all knew that had that hon. gentleman kept in power it would not be probable that the revenue would have increased to its present proportion. He (Hon. Mr. Turner) did not for a moment wish it to be inferred that he considered the errors which he had exposed in the estimates made by Hon. Mr. Beaven should be any excuse for the present government. It was perfectly true as the hon. gentleman often said, that two wrongs did not make a right. He really referred to those estimates of former years to show that if it was difficult with a very small revenue to estimate the various heads correctly, it was likely to be still more difficult when the revenue had increased to four or five times what it was before. The speech of the hon. leader of the opposition at the time of going into committee of supply was probably as bitter a tirade as had ever been heard in this House. There appeared, however, to be no cause for his bitterness, and he (Hon. Mr. Turner) could only put it down to his disappointment in seeing the very strong position of the government, and the fact also that such a large amount of money was at its command so as to enable it to expend on public works within the next fifteen months at least $400,000. This undoubtedly was gall and wormwood to the hon. gentleman. He had violently attacked the government; he had said it was a fraud, and it was going to bribe electors; that it was incapable, but what actual charge did he definitely bring against it? Only two, viz., one was that the government had got in $105,000 more income last year than was expected, the other was that in relation to rebate on taxes. The government had not reported the rebate to the House until about a month after the commencement of the session, whilst, by the statute, it should have done so in fifteen days. He (Hon. Mr. Turner) was the guilty party in this last respect. He considered, however, that the spirit of the act was kept, which was evidently to have the report in before the estimates came up, and this was done. Hon. Mr. Turner felt some compensation in showing the failure of the hon. leader of the opposition, especially after the speech of the hon. leader of the government, which so thoroughly exposed the false position of the Hon. Mr. Beaven; it was almost like butting a man when he was down. But he brought it on himself. He shows at all times such a narrowness of spirit that would not allow him to see anything good in any measure or any subject advanced by those who are opposed to him particularly. He seemed to think that his own political virtues were so great and so perfect that nothing else could be right. Truly the province would stand still if it depended entirely on men of such narrow views. But public opinion had passed its verdict pretty conclusively with respect to the government of that hon. gentleman, and he (Hon. Mr. Turner) thought that he ought by this time to have learned something and adopted a wiser course. He still hoped that he (Mr. Beaven) might reform. Mr. Semlin had raised a question respecting the item of interest. How it was that the Government got in $6,000 more interest in 1889 than was estimated on or expected. In reply he would say that the increase arose from the fact that the Government having got in so much more from general revenue, as already shown, did not find it necessary to draw from the amount deposited at bank bearing interest so large a sum as was anticipated, consequently there was more interest to receive from the bank. Of course, to follow the principles of the hon. leader of the opposition, it was wrong to get this increased amount of interest, as it interfered with the estimates, but he thought that the public would not object to this addition to their capital. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. Beaven dwelt at some length on the serious difference between the finance minister's estimates of receipts and expenditures last year and the actual results, contending that the minister had previously bungled, as the member for Cassiar had stated. The expenditures on public works had been much larger during his (Mr. Beaven's) tenure of office than they had been since. The policy of the government at that time had been not to allow expenditure to exceed revenue, and it had carried it out to the letter. And all this time the estimates had fairly represented the amounts received and the amounts paid out.

Hon. Mr. Robson twitted the leader of the opposition for his childish criticisms. The member for Cassiar and the leader of the opposition on the presentation of the estimates had accused the minister of finance of bungling, while the leader of the opposition when minister of finance had been many, many times farther out than the present minister. He would remind him that those who lived in glass houses should not throw stones. It should always be borne in mind how difficult it was in a country like this to arrive at correct estimates. Hon. gentlemen opposite had been in the habit of taunting this government with having no policy, but he ventured to say it had a larger, more patriotic and statesmanlike policy than any previous one in British Columbia. What was the policy of the opposition? Its planks appeared to be Sam Greer, John N. Muir and the education department. As to Greer, he ventured to say, after the decision of the supreme court, that there never had been a more barefaced attempt to swindle the government. In the case of John N. Muir, the utmost latitude had been given him to put his case before a special committee, and it must be the verdict of every honest and candid man or woman that a worse case had never been brought before a committee. This case had been brought before the public in connection with the education department. In connection with that department the organ of the opposition had followed him like a sleuth hound, and had spent oceans of ink and sheaves of paper to prove that his (Mr. Robson's) policy had been to turn it into a political machine. They had endeavoured to convey the impression that he had tyranized and lorded it over the teachers under his control. But not only the one paper but others had followed its example, caring little for the interests of the department so as destroy the head of it. The senior member for Yale had espoused the cause of the crank who was making the trouble. A committee had sat for weeks on this matter and had made a report, with one exception, completely vindicating the department. He referred to the report in the cases of Miss Lawrence, Miss Ramsay and Mr. Muir, the latter of whom the committee found had treated Miss Ramsay with the utmost meanness. The committee found that Mr. Muir had kept her out of the Wellington school for five or six weeks in the most unmanly manner. In connection with the closing of the English school, it had been shown that the department had never sought to usurp the functions of the trustees. The hon. gentleman reviewed the contents of the majority report, which was as follows:

1. That, under the provisions of the "School Act," the department had not the authority to grant a temporary certificate to Miss Lawrence on the application made on her behalf at the beginning of August, 1889, there being at the time a considerable number of certified teachers unemployed and looking for positions.

2. That, in regard to the appointment of an assistant teacher in Wellington school in August, 1889, the only irregularity was the appointment by the trustees of Miss Ramsay and Mr. Muir to the same position; that Mr. Muir's subsequent treatment of Miss Ramsay was neither just nor gentlemanly.

3. That the closing of the English school, Lulu Island, in November, 1889, was strictly in accordance with the practice of the department in such cases.

4. That the granting of a temporary certificate to Mr. Alex. Robinson, of Vancouver, was in conformity with the provisions of the "School Act," and in the interest of education (in his case there was a scarcity of suitable certificated teachers).

5. That Mr. Muir's action in asking for the cancellation of Miss Rutherford's certificate was, under the circumstances, unprofessional and uncalled for, and displayed a vindictive spirit; that Mr. Muir found similar faults existed with regard to other teachers, but did not report them.

6. That there is no evidence before the committee of any injustice in nor dissatisfaction among the teachers with questions 24 and 25 of the monthly reports.

7. That we can only characterize Mr. Muir's correspondence with the education department as showing insubordination and insolence to those in authority. From the evidence adduced, and the correspondence presented, we consider that the earlier cancellation of Mr. Muir's certificate would have been in the best interests of education, as we believe that for a considerable time he was not a fit and proper person to have charge of any public school.

It had been the very acme of unmanliness for Mr. Muir to visit Miss Rutherford's school as a spy, and to tell the committee that he had visited the school in that capacity because he had understood she was a niece of the minister of education.

There was no mutiny against the department such as had been alleged by Mr. Muir to have been the case. The finding with respect to Mr. Muir was most conclusive and most condemnatory of him. It could not be contended that this was a whitewashing report. Mr. Ladner, though ordinarily opposed to the Government, felt that he could not switch off and endorse the minortry report of the member for Yale, which was indeed "a lovely document." He pointed out the various fallacies and untruths to be found in the minority report, while the majority report had been a complete verdict and approval of the departmental administration. He pitied the gentleman who had formed the minority of the committee, who had been compelled to come with his tail between his legs to do unpolitical barking business. All through, the endeavor of the opposition had been to misrepresent him with the education department. The majority report said that the certificate of Mr. Muir should have been cancelled long ago, and while the superintendent of education had many a time called upon him to cancel his certificate, it was only after the superintendent had said that either the certificate of Mr. Muir must be cancelled or he should resign, that he had brought the subject before his colleagues. For two years he had tried to assist him (Muir), believing him to be a well meaning man but a crank, perhaps somewhat affected in his head. He (Muir) had done his best to sow the seeds of discord and insubordination among the teachers of the province, and he (Hon. Mr. Robson) could now see that he had been guilty of injustice to the department in showing leniency to him so long. He could see now how effectually he had made an enemy by trying to do him a kindness. Now only one paper in the province, the organ of the "loyal opposition," would allow Muir the use of its columns. The teachers of British Columbia had proved themselves too sensible and too clear headed to follow his misguided lead. He had never used the educational department as a political machine; he challenged denial of this statement and he would say that never again would he allow a case of insubordination to go as far as Mr. Muir's had. Having effectually proved the rottenness of the three planks of the opposition platform, it would be amusing to see how the opposition would attempt to keep afloat their foundering ship. One more point: The opposition had accused him of attempting to effect an exchange of lands in the Peace River district for land in the railway belt, and it afterwards plumed itself on having compelled him (the premier) to abandon the scheme which they asserted he was engaged in to the detriment of the interests of the province. He denied that any deal such as was alleged to be in contemplation was ever thought of since the mineral question was settled, and also that the organ of the opposition had any more influence in determining the actions of the government than the man in the moon. The paper referred to habitually attempted to deceive the public, and they would have been glad to ruin the educational system if they could thereby compass the destruction of himself (Hon. Mr. Robson). Proof was never forthcoming by that organ, the Times, as was clearly shown in the case of school matters, when the leading paper of the province, THE COLONIST, challenged them to produce one particle of proof of their assertions. That proof had not been forthcoming and the fullest investigation of the matters referred to showed that in only one thing was he (Hon. Mr. Robson) blamable; in that he had shown too great leniency to Mr. Muir.

The premier sat down amid prolonged applause.

Mr. Semlin, replying, said that truly the government's policy could not be attacked because the government could not boast a policy. When the hon. premier numbered Mr. Greer's claim as an opposition plank, he made a great mistake. Mr. Greer's friends in the House were government supporters; they had been always. This did not look as if Mr. Greer was the child of the opposition. It rather looked as if his contentions alone were upheld by the government. He considered the premier's attack on Mr. Muir, who had no seat on the floor of the House and no means of defense, extremely cowardly. Referring to the minority report on education matters which he (Mr. Semlin) had presented to the House, he reviewed its various clauses and enlarged upon the statements therein contained.

Mr. Haslam corrected one statement made by Mr. Semlin in reference to a teachers' convention at Nanaimo. There was no protest against the management of educational affairs made by the Nanaimo teachers.

Mr. Cunningham said that he would reserve his reply to Mr. Semlin until he moved the adoption of the education committee's report.

Mr. Martin assured the house that the educational committee's report was a fair and charitable one. Politics had not entered into it, and Mr. Ladner's endorsation of it proved that his sense of justice rose superior to his political opinions.

On Mr. Martin resuming his seat the speaker put the motion before the House that they go into committee of supply. The motion was declared carried, and Mr. Duck was called to the chair.

As the chairman advanced to take his seat, Mr. Ladner rose to address the House.

"I have left the chair," explained Mr. Speaker.

"Oh,—but,—I say,—can't I have a chance to say anything?" enquired the hon. member from the Landing.

"You're too late," was the reply.

"Well, this is fair play, is it?" observed Mr. Ladner. "This is giving a man a show to exhibit his oratory? It's 'That I do leave the, chair contrary, carried,' all in one breath, and I'm out. It looks like hitting a man when he is down," and the hon. member resumed his seat, while the house smiled audibly.

The various votes were considered and the resolutions were reported to the House.

The House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

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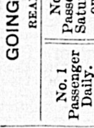

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TIME TABLE No. 11,

To take effect at 8.40 a.m. on Tuesday, October 15, 1889. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH. READ DOWN. No. 2 Passenger Daily.	GOING NORTH. No. 4 Passenger Saturdays only.	GOING NORTH. No. 6 Passenger Saturdays only.	STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. READ UP. No. 1 Passenger Daily.	GOING SOUTH. No. 3 Passenger Saturdays only.	GOING SOUTH. No. 5. Passenger Saturdays only.
A.M.	P.M.			P.M.	P.M.	
De 8.40	De 2.30		VICTORIA	Ar 1.24	Ar 5.58	
" 8.44	" 2.34		RUSSELL'S, Vic. W	" 1.20	" 5.54	
" 8.51	" 2.44		ESQUIMALT	" 1.10	" 5.41	
" 9.21	" 3.09		GOLDSTREAM	" 12.43	" 5.19	
" 10.16	" 4.04		SHAWNIGAN L'E	" 11.48 A.M.	" 4.24	
" 10.28	" 4.14		COBBLE HILL	" 11.36	" 4.14	
" 10.45	" 4.29		McPHERSON'S	" 11.19	" 3.59	
" 10.57	" 4.39		KOKSILAH	" 11.07	" 3.49	
" 11.02	" 4.44		DUNCAN'S	" 11.02	" 3.44	
" 11.12	" 4.54		SOMENOS	" 10.52	" 3.31	
" 11.38	" 5.16		CHEMAINUS	" 10.26	" 3.12	
Ar 12.40 P.M.	" 6.14	P.M.	NANAIMO	De 9.24	" 2.14	P.M. Ar 7.15
De 12.49		De 10.00	NANAIMO	Ar 9.15		
Ar 1.04	Ar 6.29	Ar. 10.15	WELLINGTON	De 9.00	De 1.59	De 7.00

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a single fare, good for return Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for three days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a Single Fare, where such fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria & Comox.

A. DUNSMUIR, President.
JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agt.
my29

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

THE ONLY

TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE

Running Solid Trains

—FROM—

Pacific to Atlantic Coast

—CONSISTING OF—

Palace, Sleeping and Parlor Cars, Elegant Day Coaches, Luxurious Dining Cars, Commodious Colonist Sleeping Cars—the latter free.

THROUGH TICKETS

To St. Paul, Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, New York, Boston, Portland, and all points in United States and Canada.

Can be purchased at less rate than *via.* any other line.

PASSENGERS BOOKED

To and From All European Points!

For rates, maps and particulars, call on or address

ROBT. IRVING, Freight and Pass. Agent.
D. E. BROWN, Gov't St., Victoria, B.C.
Asst. Gen'l Fr't & Pass. Ag't, Vancouver.
fe23

REMOVAL.

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT.

Has removed to new offices corner of Broad Street and Trounce Avenue. feb20tf

REAL ESTATE.

E. M. JOHNSON,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

Notary Public and Conveyancer.

(ESTABLISHED TEN YEARS.)

FOR SALE,

A Great Bargain!

THE CHEAPEST

AND

ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS

ON VANCOUVER ISLAND,

Within easy distance of Victoria, where a ready and lucrative market exists for farm produce of all kinds.

Money found to build for those buying for Cash.

☞ See our list and prices before buying outlying lots not yet opened up.

Houses, Acres, Farms, Timber and Coal Lands for Sale.

RENTS AND INTEREST.

Special attention given to collection of Rents and interest, and prompt returns made. Highest references if required.

CONVEYANCING

in all its branches cheaply and expeditiously carried out.

MONEY

To be lent on freehold mortgage and investments found for capitalists on first-class securities.

Long list of city lots, suburban acres and country property and farms on sale.

Maps, detail plans, and all information at

Office, Cor. Government and Broughton Streets,

VICTORIA.

SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.

DESPATCH A STEAMER EVERY five days for San Francisco, carrying Her Majesty's mails, from Outer Wharf, at 11 a. m

"Walla Walla," - April 19th.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.
mar26

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

Steamer ISABEL
J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after November 19th 1889,

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

The Steamer ISABEL will sail as follows,

CALLING AT WAY PORTS:

Lv Victoria for Nanaimo, Tuesdays, 7.00 a.m.
" Nanaimo " Comox, Wed'days, 7.00 "
" Comox " Nanaimo, Fridays, 7.00 "
" Nanaimo " Victoria, Saturdays, 7.00 "

For freight or passage apply on board. feb5

NOTICE.

British Barque
EARL DERBY

NEITHER CAPT. J. STEPHENSON nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above named vessel.

ROBERT WARD & CO., Consignees,
Br. Barque "Earl Derby."
ap13

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited)

Time Table No. 12, takes effect January 1, 1890.

Vancouver Route:

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 3 o'clock, a m.
Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday, at 14:30 o'clock or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route:

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster Ladner's Land'g and Lulu Island—Sunday at 23 o'clock. Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R train No. 2, going east Monday.)
For Plumper Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock.
For Moresby Island—Friday at 7 o'clock.
LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria—Monday at 14:30 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass—Saturday at 7 o'clock

Fraser River Route:

Steamers leave New Westminster for CHILLIWHACK and Way Landings every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route:

Steamship SARDONYX will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports on the FIRST and FIFTEENTH of each month. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

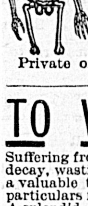
Barclay Sound Route:

Steamer MAUDE leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound Ports when sufficient inducements offer.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification. Steamers leave by Standard time.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent. jy25

MEDICAL.



DR. JORDAN'S Museum of Anatomy, 751 Market st., San Francisco.

GO AND LEARN HOW TO avoid disease, and how wonderfully you are made. Consultation and treatment, personally or by letter, on weakness and all diseases of men. ☞ Send for Book. Private office, 211 Geary street.
mh6dwtf

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of errors, early decay, wasting weakness, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, **FREE** of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, **Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.** nov9-d&w

HAGYARD'S

"YELLOW OIL"

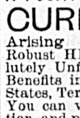
Cures Rheumatism.

Freeman's Worm Powders

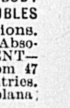
Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

The Great English Prescription.

A successful medicine of 30 years test, cured thousands of cases of Nervous prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Dizziness, and all diseases caused by ignorance when young.



Six boxes will cure when all other medicines fail. Guaranteed. One box, $1; 6 boxes, $5, by mail.



BEFORE. EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., AFTER
DETROIT, MICH. Sold and sent anywhere by mail by LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, B.C.
nov9

FOR MEN ONLY!

A POSITIVE CURE FOR GENERAL AND NERVOUS DEBILITY; WEAKNESS of BODY and MIND; and ALL TROUBLES Arising from Early Indiscretions. Robust HEALTH fully Restored. Absolutely Unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 47 States, Territories, and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full explanation, and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO. BUFFALO, N. Y.
my14-eod&w 1yr

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

Prescription of a physican who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address: THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH. nov9
LANGLEY & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—The partnership carried on under the name of Chas. Gabriel & Co., in the business known as the Japanese Bazaar, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. We hereby give notice that all accounts and disbursements connected with the late concern will be attended to by Messrs. Heisterman & Co.

CHAS. GABRIEL. F. W. FOSTER.
Witness to the above signatures:
W. MARCHANT. D. I. IMBERT.
Victoria, B. C., April 4th, 1890. ap12

MUNICIPAL.

DOGS AT LARGE.

THE PUBLIC ARE REQUESTED TO take notice that all dogs found at large within the City limits after this date without the Corporation tag for the current year will be impounded and dealt with in accordance with the provision of the Pound By-Law.

Dog tags can be obtained on application at the City Hall,

By order. CHAS. KENT, Collector.
Victoria, April 1st, 1890. ap2

The Colonist.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1890.

PASSENGERS.

Per Str. CITY OF KINGSTON from Seattle. D Campo, J Rauf and wife, J S Morse, J Simmingler, Mrs Jackson and son, O Crocker, C M Boulton, M J Murphy and wife, O B Hardy, Miss Dunn, F LeSound, R Moulton, A T Rower, Miss Longfellow and two daughters, N Hansen, W Harris, H Butt, G G Chandler, P Bordeau, Mrs Crouse, A H Potter, J C Harvey, J Guptill, Miss McIntyre, S H Higgins, F G Quick, P LaFountain, J J Hunt, Mrs Irving, J H Bradshaw, W Pierson, J B Jones, Capt D B Jackson, F W Pettigrew and wife, J S Bowker, G G Taylor, Capt Nichols.

Per C. P. R. and Steamer ISLANDER—J P Cunningham, M Dogner, W D Ferris, sr, Dr Robertson, B Van Volkenburgh, C H Todd, S Bellamy, G Robertson, W Johnson, Mrs Mandell, S M Hammond, P M Hammond, C Cambie, Mrs Bourchier, Mrs J O'Rourke, Mrs Daley, J A Laidlaw, M M English, G A Dawson, Justice Walkem, J A Sayward, Addie Hammond, Frances McRae, G A Keefer, F Bourchier, G Riley, T E Ladner, D Drysdale, F W Carleton, W F McMillan, Mrs Walkem, M Mandell, Miss English, L Hammond, M Guispano, G Vencenzs, E Ellice, R Reeza, M Geony, A homson, E R May, W T Robertson, J Hough, H D Newton, H McKenzie, J Emmery, E D Martin, E Seelzo, R Unembia, F Urn, N Wilson, Clara Ord, J Nuberg, Miss Pulsoen, F Chapman, Miss McKenzie, H Campbell, T Honbeek, C M Frince, A Elea, F J Silon, J Reid, A Ellenbarker, Mrs Arthivson, Mrs Keough, W ADevin, S Hayes, M Hellcton, J Kraunnan, M Evans, R Dahlki, J Neill, Mrs Aldmark, Mrs Howieson, Mrs J Alexander, Mrs T C Waller, Mrs Ray, E Ochi, A J Higland, D Ayers, W H Spafford, B W Staples, L L Waller, Miss Ray, F Heyslau, C Oldmark, J H Smith, John McCauley, John Forsyth, Robt Ray.

Per Steamer SEHOME from the Sound.—W Elridge, J T Ryson, D O Harra and wife, F E Denell, W Crootz, Jas Shanon, Mrs Cooper, Mrs Cooper, Miss Chinery, J Earhart, H Goodfellow, J McCaw, F G Ray, W Frame, Mrs Pontath, Robt Stoart, G A Phelps, J G Gribbon, W H Quinn and wife, Robt Lawrence, Jno Richards, I Linker, S Stodard, Chas Scurry, L Collins, Jas Reid, Mrs Josher, Mrs Shaw, J S Copp, Mrs Nichols, W A Stevens, D Brethero, Gussmer, J G Warto, Mat Scurry, J C Barlow, E G Traylor, P D Hughes, May Williams, Mrs Pontath, O Johnson.

CONSIGNEES.

Per C. P. R. and Steamer Islander—Cowan S & Co, Henry Cay, H mpson & Terry, W & J Wilson, S Leiser, Hugh McDonald, Merchants Bank, C E Redfern, W O Rielley, A Cameron, Hamilton Powder Works, Lt Col J G Holmes, Dom Exp Co T Shotbolt, Jno Weiler, C Strons & Co, I Saunders, Sing Kee, S Leiser.

Per Steamer SEHOME from the Sound.—S Leizer, Ledingham Bros, P McQuade, S Leiser, J E Phelps, Langley and Co, T N Sinclair and Co, M W Wait, Oppenheimer Bros, G Bevilockway.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—In this city, on the 14th instant, Mary Austin, aged 75 years, a native of Montrose, Scotland.

The funeral will take place TO-DAY (Wednesday) at 3:30 p. m., from the Reformed Episcopal Church.

WANTED,

2,000 lots of ladies' and gents' new and cast-off clothing, by April 25th, N. POINTER, No. 85 Johnson street, cor. of Broad. *

CASH prices paid for ladies' and gent's cast off clothing. Address—S. Cooness, 2nd door west Broad st., on Johnson. *

Dr. Child's Pile Ointment quickly relieves and cures. $1 of druggists. Wholesale agents, Langley & Co., Victoria. mr30-3m

The New Game—The Spider and The Fly, at T. N. HIBBEN & Co.'s.

Buy Fernwood lots now before the rise in prices. Easy terms. Enquire of agents.

St. Thomas Candle vs. Daily Marking.

The verdict given. See window of Lansdowne House to-day. 1t

LITTLE LOCALS.

Stationery at Daley's, 91 Douglas st. *

Lawn mowers and tools at Cheapside. *

Shelf hardware at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, Douglas street.

White granite ware at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, Douglas street.

The Texada quartz mines are to be again tested.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons is booked at The Victoria for the evening of April 30th.

The New Cotton Pongees, plain colors only, at the City House.

Electro plated ware at R A Brown & Co.'s, Douglas street.

The Christ church cathedral vestry meeting will be held on Thursday evening.

The residence of Thomas Kidd, exreeve of Richmond, was destroyed by fire last Thursday afternoon.

For Sheffield razors, pocket knives, scissors table cutlery, etc., go to M. & H. A. Fox, 78 Government street.

"Lincrusta Walton," the most popular of interior wall decorations, at John Weiler's 51 to 55 Fort street.

The 43rd appropriation of the Vancouver Island Building Society will be drawn for this evening.

The steamer Empire, from San Francisco for Nanaimo, was three days overdue yesterday.

A few more canaries, guaranteed good singers, have been placed in our hands for sale. McLennan & McFeely, 70 Yates St.

A rumor was current in Seattle yesterday that a schooner had been burned in the Straits. The report is believed to be without foundation.

Baby carriages, first arrived, just received by John Weiler, 51 to 55 Fort st.

Take your misfitting suits to the "Victoria Tailoring and Dyeing Establishment," there they can be made to fit you at a small cost. Jno. T. Pierre, prop., 96 Yates street.

The steward of the Royal Hospital thanks the Married Ladies' Club for donations of chickens and jellies.

Advices from up-river ports state that the water in the Fraser is lower than it has been at this date for several years past.

If you are intending going East, make a note of the C. P. R. excursions and specially fitted colonist sleepers. First-class travel at second-class rates. Robt. Irving, agent. tf

The finest line of perfumes, toilet sets and fancy soaps, etc., is to be had at John Teague, jr.'s drug store, Poodle Dog block, Yates street. Prescriptions carefully compounded at any hour of the day or night. Telephone call 169.

J. P. Davies & Co. sold the Galiano farm yesterday, the buyers being S. Shore and J. J. Seabrook, who paid $20 an acre for the property. The Lake District property was not sold.

To-day Mr. R. B. McMicking will without fail test the new fire alarm system. The Tiger bell will in consequence be kept ringing nearly all the day, and if a fire should occur the alarm will be rung by the Deluge bell.

PERSONAL.

Gideon Robertson, of Vancouver, is at the Driard.

Capt. Powers, of Moodyville, is registered at the Driard.

Miss English arrived over from Ladner's last evening.

B. Van Volkenburgh returned from Vancouver last night.

Dr. James Shannon and P.D. Hughes, of Seattle, are registered at the Clarence.

F. Bourchier and wife returned from the mainland last evening.

Geo A. Keefer, J. A. Laidlaw, W.D. Ferris, Sr., T. E. Ladner, D. Drysdale and M. M. English, came over by the Islander last evening.

Justice Walkem and Mrs. Walkem returned from the mainland last evening.

J. A. Sayward and C. D. Rand came over by the Islander last night.

Among the passengers who came over by the City of Kingston yesterday from Seattle were D. B. Jackson, general manager of the P. S. and A. SS. Co., and family, and G.G. Chandler, general freight and passenger agent of the same company. O. Hardy also arrived.

The many friends of Dr. McSwain will be pleased to learn that he is in much better health now than for a year past. He will visit England in the course of a few weeks and expects to return to Victoria during the summer.

Electro-plated Goods at CHEAPSIDE.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Floor Oilcloth

Two yards wide, fifty cents per yard. Russell, McDonald & Co., opposite the Iron church, Douglas street.

"A Word to the Wise."

Before purchasing a dollar's worth of spring clothing call and examine the exceptionally fine stock now being opened at the Golden Rule Clothing Store, 40 Yates street. * tf

Their Anniversary.

The anniversary of the Gorge Road Methodist Sunday school was celebrated last evening, when a pleasant entertainment of music, recitations, etc., varied with toothsome refreshments, was disposed of.

Freight and Trade Notes.

The Islander brought over one carload of wheat and one of general merchandise last night.

The freight of the Sehome last evening consisted of one carload of syrup and one of mixed merchandise.

New Offices.

Messrs. Cooper and Green yesterday moved into their new real estate office in the old Bank of B. C. building, at the corner of Government and Bastion streets. The enterprising firm have fitted up their office in first-class style, everything being a picture of neatness and elegance.

Released.

The sloop which was seized about two months ago by the customs officials, at McIntosh's wharf was yesterday released on the owner depositing the value of the vessel. The sloop was seized for having smuggled goods on board and for being smuggled herself, an offence for which she has been tied up at the customs house wharf for two months.

Conversazione.

The conversazione given by the gentlemen of the R. E. church in the Sunday schoolroom last evening was quite up to the standard of usual excellence that the entertainments proved to be during the winter months. The programme was well selected, and consisted of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, etc., the performers receiving unstinted applause.

Our Deaf and Dumb.

In the supplementary estimates now passing through the House will be found a grant of $1,000 toward the deaf and dumb of the province. As it has been found by experience that the, fortunately, few, of this class in British Columbia will not justify the maintenance here of an institution for their benefit, the government is considering the advisability of providing for the four or five so afflicted within the province at the School for Deaf Mutes at Winnipeg, Man., which has made a very generous offer in this respect.

The Alaska Route.

The steamer Wilmington is to be put on the Puget Sound-Alaska route at once, where she will remain during the summer. Both the Wilmington and the Haytian Republic belong to the North American Commercial Company, the owners of the new lease, and the former will be run in the interest of that company during the summer. The latter vessel will continue on the Puget Sound and San Francisco route. The many friends of Captain Frank M. White will be pleased to know that he has been placed in command of the Wilmington.

The Accident to the North Pacific.

In describing the accident to the steamer North Pacific, which occurred on Monday morning about two and a half miles from Seattle, a Seattle paper says: The boat was going along at its usual speed when suddenly a loud crashing sound was heard. The walking beam was broken and the machinery was utterly incapacitated. The engineer, who fortunately tends to his business, as soon as the accident occurred threw off the lever and no further damage resulted. The boat was turned about and the engines worked by hand, and the Seattle wharf reached after about two hours' hard work. The North Pacific will be repaired at once, but for the present the Olympian will make a round trip daily.

Street Cars a Public Boon.

Owing to the convenience afforded by the new street cars, the undersigned have decided to reduce their prices for city tuning.

Single tuning $2.50, four times a year $8.00.

FROM OUR FAVORITE BARITONE.

Dear Sir,—The piano bought from you a year ago for the Young People's Association of the First Presbyterian Church, has given satisfaction in every way. The test has been a severe one, the instrument having been in the school-room subjected to all kinds of temperature with only a cloth cover. The organist, Miss Stephen, as well as the various instrumentalists who have used it are united in praising its action and tone. I can only add that I enjoy singing a song, when the accompaniment is played on a "Goodwin."

Yours faithfully, JOHN G. BROWN,
Choirmaster First Presbyterian Church, Victoria.

The above testimonials and several others may be seen at the factory, corner of Fort and Broad streets.

Telephone 98. GOODWIN & Co.

Bridge Building.

A good laugh was raised in the House yesterday by the happy way in which the finance minister turned the tables on Mayor Grant. Mr. Semlin was endeavoring to tell the House what he knew about bridge building during the discussion on the North Arm bridge report. He claimed first that the government had lost $20,000 by employing a foreign contractor—the S. F. Bridge Co. He was informed that it was but $2,000; however, this, he said, did not matter when he was speaking generally. Mr. Semlin was scoring the chief commissioner for employing a foreign company. "Had they not competent bridge builders at home?" he enquired.

Mayor Grant at this point put in a vociferous "hear, hear; of course we have."

Hon. Mr. Turner quietly remarked, it would have been a good thing to have sent from home for a design for James Bay bridge.

The members of the House, knowing the coddling that has been and is to be done to make this comparatively new bridge stand the pressure of its work, were tickled at the discomfiture of the member for Cassiar—Victoria's mayor.

Great Anxiety.

The Times man is in a very anxious state about Turner, Beeton & Co's wharves. On Friday evening he said that these wharves were sold to the C. P. N. Co. On Monday night he backed from that position, and said: "The C. P. N. steamer Sardonyx is loading at Turner, Beeton & Co's wharf, and the Yosemite will load at the same wharf to-morrow, and this bears out the statement that the C. P. N. Co. have control of the wharves as far up the harbor as the bridge." He evidently is not aware that steamers have always been in the habit of moving to those wharves to take on freight for various ports if there is any considerable quantity to ship. The next time the Times man has any freight coming over the wharves of Turner, Beeton & Co., he will find out to whom he has to pay the wharfage, or if he is anxious of ascertaining at once about this, he can do so by asking the merchants who are daily receiving or shipping goods over these wharves. A few months back the Times was as anxious about the Lakme, which steamer discharges at these wharves, but though this steamer is doing exactly the same business it did then no anxiety seems now to be felt about it, and the Times has not yet suggested that because this steamer loads and discharges there that the owners, the Union Pacific Co., have bought or have control of the wharves. As far as the Sardonyx is concerned, the Times man was as usual wrong. On Monday she was not loading at the wharf he named, but at Welch, Rithet's.

Another Gymkhana.

A gymkhana race meeting is being arranged to be held at the Victoria Driving Park on Saturday, the 26th inst. Entries will close on Tuesday next, and all competitors must wear some distinguishing color. An entrance fee of fifty cents to the grounds will be charged.

The Garbage Wharf.

It is understood that the city council are negotiating for the purchase or lease of Clover point for the purpose of erecting a garbage wharf extending into the water. The matter will very likely be laid before the council this evening, when it will be made known whether or not the owners will dispose of it.

Victoria Passengers.

The City of Puebla, which sailed for Victoria from San Francisco, yesterday, has on board the following passengers for this city: Rev. P. McF. McLeod, Captain Newby, Mrs. G. Stevens, Mrs. L. German, Mrs Dodd and nephew, H. F. Howard and wife, J. Newman, Capt. Pierce, A. Rothschild, W. A. Dier, W. A. Howell, C. Struben, G. Wrey and wife, Miss L. H. Robins.

P. O. Home.

The ladies' committee thankfully acknowledge the following donations in March: Table furniture, R. A. Brown & Co.; clothing and boots, Mrs. Christie, A. B. Erskine, Mrs. T. Tugwell, Mrs. T. M. Henderson, Mrs. Heathorn; vegetables and eggs, F. D., Mr. Andean; butter and milk, Mr. Jack; fruit, Mr. Burgess; dripping, Miss McCandlish; hair cutting, Mr. Paine; books, a friend (Burgoyne Bay); cakes and pies, Professor Oliver.

The Queen's Birthday.

Mayor Grant has called a meeting, to be held in the city hall on Thursday evening, for the purpose of arranging for the celebration of the Queen's birthday and to discuss the best way of welcoming the Duke of Connaught. Victorians have always been to the front with a celebration in honor of Her Majesty, and if they want to keep up to their former efforts a move should be made at once. The Tacoma and Seattle bicycle clubs would very likely come over if sufficient inducements were offered.

Sealers Won't be Bluffed.

A despatch appeared in yesterday's COLONIST to the effect that the U. S. authorities had in preparation another cruiser for Behring's Sea, in order to afford fuller protection to the seal fisheries. Little importance, however, is attached to this step as the sealers will pay no attention to any move to restrict operations till the decision of the conference now pending between Britain and the United States is made public, and the sea under dispute declared either closed in the American, or open in the general, interest. A number of people interested in the city were seen yesterday and asked for their opinion on the subject. They one and all seemed to take the matter very lightly and expressed the same view.

Spallumcheen District.

Farm work of every description in the Spallumcheen district is very backward owing to the late spring. Farmers are plowing, but little, if any, seeding has been done. The ice still remains firm on Mara Lake, and no preparation is yet being made to get the steamer in shape for the river trade to Sicamous. The mill at Enderby has not resumed operations as yet, nor is it likely to do so until navigation opens. The farmers have disposed of all their surplus grain, it being impossible to purchase oats from any of them. Stock has wintered well in the valley, there having been no scarcity of food with any of the stockmen. Trade has been rather quiet during the winter months, but there appears to be a revival now which will assume large proportions as soon as construction begins on the S. & O. railway.—Sentinel.

Along the Docks.

Schooner San Diego left for the sealing grounds yesterday.

Schooner Mary E. Russ has discharged her cargo and is being painted and brightened up at Spratt's wharf.

The Rice Mills wharf is undergoing a few necessary repairs.

Steamer Yosemite took on a lot of tin and cannery supplies yesterday.

Steamer Sardonyx will leave for the north when the Princess Louise arrives.

Steamer Badger is having her boilers and engines repaired.

Machinists commenced work on the Rithet's engines yesterday.

Tug Pilot left for the Cape last evening.

Steamer Georgie is still on the ways.

Steamer Daisy arrived from Chemainus last evening with lumber.

Bark Earl Derby will shift from Esquimalt to-day to discharge.

Jubilee Singers.

The original Fisk Jubilee Singers will appear in The Victoria to-night. The Oregonian says of their Portland concert: "A splendid audience greeted the Fisk Jubilee Singers at the Marquam Grand Opera House last night on the occasion of their first appearance in this city, and they went away at the close of the clever entertainment highly delighted with their evening's amusement. The natural and inimitable harmony of the genuine negro melodies, sung by the negro singers, will never lose its charm for lovers of pure music, and the appreciation of the audience last evening was evinced by enthusiastic encores of every number on the programme. The company, which is now in its nineteenth season, has been carefully chosen, and the voices harmonize admirably, while every number sung was marked by the greatest precision. The selections were varied and well chosen, and were given with characteristic vigor.

"TWENTY-CENT" BEAVEN.

Tremendous commotion! "Oh horror!" he cried,
When an error of *two paltry dimes* he espied
In the Public Accounts. Oh, what food for his mind,
The smaller the object, the greater the find.
"I've got them," he cried, "now I'll trump up a case,
And distort this small item, though a lie I must face.
I will make it appear in language so strong,
Though I know they are right, yet I'll show them all wrong.
Just for meanness—a thing that my nature controls—
Rich pap for small minds and for niggardly souls.
But hang it, I'll use it as one of my tricks,
Although the type makes an 8 read for a 6.
This twenty cent error of course it is clear
Is clerical only, which no one need fear;
But to make out a point, or a foe to impeach,
I'll distort any statement in making a speech;
To condemn what is right and all effort employ
Is ambiguously making a truth read a lie."

The "Queen" brand of hams and bacon, cut from Iowa corn-fed hogs, cured in granulated sugar and smoked with corn cobs, specially for those who can appreciate a good article. Ask your grocer for "Queen" brand. mar1tf

JOHN DOHERTY, GENERAL SCAVENGER

Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Mr. G. Doughty, cor. Blanchard and Fort streets, Fell & Co.'s, Fort street, or E. C. Kellogg's cor. Yates and Douglas sts. will be promptly attended to. *ap26-1y

Fresh Oysters delivered to all parts of the city. New England Bakery Government street. YOUNG BROS.,
o4 Telephone call No. 161.

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

The Representation Increased to Thirty-Three Members—New Constituencies Created.

The act to amend the constitution was brought down by the government yesterday, and it provides for an increase of the present representation to thirty-three. This is effected by the creation of several new districts, and an increase of members returned in some others through a division of the district.

WESTMINSTER ELECTORAL DISTRICT

remains as before with a representation of three members.

NEW WESTMINSTER CITY

is also unchanged, returning one member. Yale and Lillooet districts are also unaffected by the bill.

KOOTENAY DISTRICT

is divided into East and West, each returning one member. Cariboo, Cassiar, Victoria district, Victoria city, Esquimalt and Cowichan are left as heretofore.

THE ISLANDS DISTRICT

is a new one, adding one more member to the provincial house.

NANAIMO DISTRICT.

This has been divided into a city and a district, the former returning one member and the latter two.

ALBERNI DISTRICT,

with one member, is a newly created constituency.

COMOX DISTRICT,

as heretofore, will be represented by one member.

VANCOUVER CITY DISTRICT.

This is constituted a new district with two members.

Section 23 of the "Constitution Act" is amended by the following: "It shall not be necessary for the Lieutenant-Governor in proroguing the Legislative Assembly to name any day to which the same is prorogued, nor to issue a formal proclamation for a meeting of the legislature, unless it is intended that the meeting shall be for dispatch of business.

THE OLYMPIAN'S RIVAL.

Inauguration of the Opposition Steamboat Service on the Sound Route—The City of Kingston.

Comfort in steamboat traveling has become as much an art as in that of the railroad. In fact, they have become so closely connected of late as to be almost one, and travelers step from a luxurious Pullman to an elegantly equipped steamboat never once feeling the slightest loss in the change. The latest acquisition to the latter class most nearly interesting Victorians is the City of Kingston, which touched this port yesterday for the first time. She is as handsomely fitted a craft as one could wish to see or travel in, and rides nicely on the water. Those who have had experience of her say she is a very smooth sailer, and a very fast one. The Kingston was built at Wilmington, Delaware, and purchased in New York by the Puget Sound & Alaska Steamship Co. for the trade between this city, Port Townsend, Seattle and Tacoma; a trip which she will make six times a week, lying over here from Saturday night till Sunday night.

Her engines are double compounds, capable of maintaining a speed of eighteen knots an hour. She is 255 feet over all, with 41 feet beam and 836 tons burden. Accommodation is provided for 600 passengers in all.

Some of the staterooms are exceedingly dainty; there are single chambers and suites of two, in which a party can be perfectly private. The fittings are not rich or very expensive, but comfort and elegance are apparent in every detail.

She is the only boat on the Sound which carries a stewardess, a boon that will be warmly welcomed by lady passengers. In addition to the regular staff, twelve waiters are carried. There is no scheduled time allowed for the first two or three trips, until some idea of her traveling can be formed, but she is expected to hold her own.

The officers are: Captain, George Roberts; J. Dixon, first officer; G. H. Lent, chief engineer, C. H. Walfer, assistant; J. Connell, purser; A. Shanks, freight clerk; A. J. Lydell, steward.

SUPREME COURT.

(Before the Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Prevost vs. J. J. Rutledge, A. H. Owen and John Gilmore.

This action came up before the Chief Justice, Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, Kt., and a special jury on Monday. The question involved in this action was, shortly, whether the defendant Owen was rightfully the purchaser of the goods, etc, of Marks, Rutledge & Co., a firm formerly carrying on business at Nicola, and which goods were sold under execution by the sheriff; or whether Owen was not there as such purchaser as a mere representative of Rutledge & Gilmore.

The plaintiff, as receiver of the estate of Marks, Rutledge & Co., attacked the genuiness of the sale to the defendant Owen, and alleged fraud. Both defendants counterclaimed for damages of $5,000 as against the receiver.

The jury found that there was fraud, but disagreed as to Owen's participation therein. They found, further, that the plaintiff as receiver was perfectly justified in his action in bringing this suit for the protection of the creditors, whose interests it was his duty to protect.

Messrs. Eberts & Taylor appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Charles Wilson, and Messrs. Yates & Jay and Mr. E. V. Bodwell for the defendant Gilmore. The jury also disagreed upon the question of damages. Leave was given any of the parties to move for judgment, and this, it is understood will shortly be done.

For Delicate, Sickly Children.

Scott's Emulsion is unequalled. See what Dr. C. A. Black, of Amherst, N. S., says: "I have been acquainted with Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, for years, and consider it one of the finest preparations now before the public. Its pleasant flavor makes it the great favorite for children, and I do highly recommend it for all wasting diseases of children and adults. Sold by all druggists, 50c. and $1.00.

RAGS—Five cents a pound will be paid for clean cotton rags delivered in the pressroom of THE COLONIST.

TEN POUNDS IN TWO WEEKS THINK OF IT!

As a Flesh Producer there can be no question but that

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites Of Lime and Soda

is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it. It cures

CONSUMPTION,

SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DISEASES. *AS PALATABLE AS MILK.*

Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville, Salmo Wrapper; at all Druggists, 50c. and $1.00.

mc21-eod-d-w.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test short-weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 107 Wall Street, New York. au15-1y

JERSEYS

Jerseys!

NEATNESS

QUALITY

FINISH

VALUE

Are combined in Stock of

SPRINGJERSEYS

That we have just received and are offering

From $1.15 to $5.75.

These Goods are of German manufacture and were imported specially for ourselves. We take pleasure in calling the attention of the Ladies to them, feeling assured that they will prove what is claimed for them.

C. L. TERRY,

Cash Dry Goods,

COR. BROAD AND YATES STS.

sep14-1yr-dw

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R.—Regular Communication first Thursday each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets, at 7:30 p.m. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
jsn1-1y R. B. ESNOUF, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

TWO HORSES, ride or drive. Apply 50 Dallas Road.
mc26 A. VIDLER.

FOR SALE,

The Stock, Fixtures and Goodwill of that well-known

Fruit and Confectionery Store, 67 FORT STREET.

The premises are well located and enjoy a profitable custom trade. The store has recently been refitted and repainted, inside and out. A cosy ice cream parlor has also been added, and a first-class soda water fountain forms a part of the fixtures. The stock is fresh and well selected. Two good living rooms in rear of store. Rent low. Reasons for selling: Proprietor is going into another line of business, which will require his undivided time and attention. Apply on the spot to

C. F. ROLAND,
ap12-1w 67 Fort street.

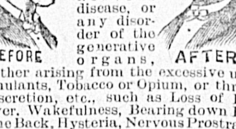
CHAS. HAYWARD,
Funeral Director and Embalmer,
Langley Street, Victoria.
oc4 1y

PETER HANSEN,

CITY SCAVENGER, YARDS AND cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable. Orders at Dixi Ross & Co.'s, Robert Porter and Market, Johnson and Douglas streets residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. ap12-12m

The Celebrated French Cure,

Warranted to cure **APHRODITINE** or money refunded,



IS SOLD ON POSITIVE GUARANTEE to cure any form of nervous disease, or any disorder of the generative organs, whether arising from the excessive use Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium, or through indiscretion, etc., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the Back, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Leucorrhœa, Dizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price $1 a box, 6 boxes for $5.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE for every $5 order, to refund the money if a **Permanent** cure is not effected. Thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, permanently cured by APHRODITINE. Circular free. Address

THE APHRO MEDICINE CO.
WESTERN BRANCH,
Box 27. PORTLAND, OR.
SOLD BY
E. C. KELLOGG, DRUGGIST,
Corner of Douglas and Yates streets,
tno28-dw-rly Sole Agent for Victoria.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind. my31-eod-w

SPENCER'S ARCADE.

New Goods this Week.

BOYS' SAILOR SUITS in French Twills, Diagonals, Serges and Drills.

GIRLS' SAILOR DRESSES AND BLOUSES in newest and best wool and cotton materials.

GIRLS' COSTUMES in Silk, Cashmere, and new wool and cotton fabrics.

LADIES' ZEPHYRS and Flannel Wrappers and Dressing Gowns. Tea Gowns in very choice styles.

D. SPENCER,
Government Street.

THE WESTSIDE.

THE WESTSIDE,

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

We Believe Truth is the Corner Stone

To-day of permanently profitable advertising.

Whatever statements are made must be backed up by merit.

It is useless to say we have goods at such and such a price unless we really have them.

It is no good to say they are cheap unless we are sure such is the fact.

The experience gained during a long period in the Dry Goods business, together with ample facilities, enables us to sell first-clas goods as low, if not lower than any other house (we make no exception whatever.)

We are convinced that our stock for the Spring exceeds any heretofore offered, and, confident of our ability to give satisfaction, we respectfully solicit your patronage.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

Bonnets, Faille Francaise, and Lyons Cachmere, Merveilleux, Moire, Satin Luxor, Liberty, and Pongee Silks, A superb line of beautiful goods, extra good value.

About 200 FRENCH DRESS PATTERNS, (no two alike), all new shades and designs, manufactured for and strictly confined to ourselves. We believe these to be the very choicest goods that will be exhibited in Victoria this Spring.

Henriettas, Cashmeres, and Cashmere des Indes, noted for fineness of finish, durability of wear, and brilliancy of dye.

CHALLES, PERCALES, CHAMBREYS, IN GREAT VARIETY, With colored Embroidery to match.

MOURNING MATERIALS AND CRAPES A SPECIALTY.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

By Express TO-DAY we received Spring assortment of the celebrated Alexandre Napoleon Kid Gloves, also 98 dozen of the

"WESTSIDE GLOVE."

This beautiful elastic Maltese X glove is fully guaranteed and sold at regular price, viz.: $1.25 for four and $1.50 for six-button. Musquetaire Suede in Evening and Tan shades only, from four to sixteen button length.

Pure silk mitts and gloves in good assortment Taffeta and Lisle in great variety.

—HOSIERY—

Ladies' Silk and spun silk, Lisle Thread, Balbriggan, Cashmere, etc. In these goods we handle J. & R. Morley's best makes.

—WOOLS—

16 ounces to the lb. Berlin, Saxony, and Beehive, all at 10c. per oz.

DRESS & MANTLE MAKING.

MISS HIND, of London, England, and late of W. A. MURRAY & Co.'s, Toronto, has charge of our Dressmaking department.

Estimates given and price of garment fixed when order is taken.

JACKETS, MANTLES, JERSEYS, DOLMANETTES, BLOUSES, &c.

—ALSO—

JACKETING AND MANTLE CLOTHS, In New Patterns and Shades.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.,
70 Government Street,
April 4th, 1890. VICTORIA.

W. & J. WILSON,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

Have now a complete stock of Men's and Boy's Suits, Overcoats, Underwear, Hosiery, Neckwear, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc., for Winter wear.

A large assortment of CHRISTY'S Hats in the new styles, Mackintoshes and Umbrellas.

CHEAP RESIDENCE PROPERTY

On Easy Terms.

CRAIGFLOWER ROAD, VICTORIA WEST.

38 LOTS, part facing on the CRAIGFLOWER ROAD, opposite the property purchased by the late Hon. Robert Dunsmuir, commanding a magnificent view of Arm and Harbour; seven minutes' walk from the proposed Esquimalt Tram line, expected to be running by August next.

20 minutes' walk from P. O.

PRICES FROM $275.

Terms, ¼ cash; balance 4, 8 and 12 months.

FLINT & WILLIAMS
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
P. O. Box 468. 30 Fort street.
ap10-1mo

FOR SALE.

100 ACRES!

With a frontage of about

2,200 feet on Cordova Bay,

One hour's drive from Post Office, and

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED

For suburban residences—partly cleared, good road and fine marine view.

TERMS—Part cash, balance six per cent. in three years.

W. H. DANBY, 57 Government street.
mar28-tf

FOR SALE.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE in Victoria, with ample grounds and many unique attractions. Ten minutes walk from the Post Office. Frontage on three streets and the harbor. Substantial dwelling-house, with moderate-sized, lofty, sunny rooms, several bedrooms, bathroom, frost-proof cellar, and usual out-buildings. House and grounds thoroughly drained with brick and tiles. Large lawn, choice shrubs, flowers, and fruit in great variety and perfect condition. Boathouse. Address, P. O. box 423, Victoria. ap2-1m

From the Sheep to the Shop!

BOTH QUALITY AND STYLE

Command Our New Line of

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

And the Wear will convince you that the Prices are Very Low.

Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, Hosiery,

IN GREAT VARIETY AT

ARTHUR HOLMES'

Corner of Yates and Broad streets.
mc8-6mo

JOHN WEILER

IS NOW RECEIVING

Baby Carriages of Latest Designs. Lancaster Window Shading, some new patterns Carpets, Linoleums, Curtains and Poles, antique Furniture of all kinds.

An invoice of Lincrusta Walton, the most popular of inferior wall decorations.

Furniture, Office Fittings and Mantels of every description made to order.

Largest Stock of Furniture, Crockery and House Furnishings in the Province.

SHOWROOM: 51 TO 55 FORT ST. | FACTORY: HUMBOLDT ST.
dec 22-12m

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEVLIN

THE GROCER

Has received, and receives weekly consignments of choice

CALIFORNIA GRASS BUTTER,

which is offered at low figures.

RECENT IMPORTATIONS

—ENABLE ME—

To give families and others best value in the city in fine

TEA and COFFEE

My Blends are well known, and I make specialties of these goods.

A full line of General Groceries, Flour, Feed and Provisions in stock. A trial solicited.

Goods delivered free to any part of the city.

TELEPHONE No. 108.

Corner Yates and Broad Streets,
VICTORIA, B. C.
ap2-6mos-dw

TO THE PUBLIC.

T. G. RAYNER

Has just returned from the Sound, and can offer his many patrons almost every kind of investment that will yield a good profit.

We have Lots

IN PORT ANGELES

Right on the water front from $100 to $1,000 each.

ACRE PROPERTY

In very desirable locations, that will be in great demand as the city grows.

LOTS IN PORT TOWNSEND

In the most growing locality, right on the Motor Line, in blocks consisting of eight Building Lots, from $5,000 and upwards.

LOTS IN VICTORIA

In Fernwood, Craigflower, Victoria West, Esquimalt Road, James Bay, Cadboro Bay Road, Belcher Avenue, Foul Bay Road, Oak Bay Avenue—all in good locations.

We have Port Townsend City Bonds, and Victoria

ELECTRIC TRAMWAY SHARES FOR SALE.

Give us a call; we will cheerfully drive you to our city and suburban properties.

T. G. RAYNER,
Real Estate and Share Broker,
Garesche, Green & Co.'s Bank Building,
ap2 TROUNCE AVENUE.

TEACHER WANTED.

A MALE TEACHER for the Craigflower School; services to commence on 5th May. Salary, $60 per month. Apply to JAMES STEWART, Sec. Trustee Board. ap9-1w

ANGELA COLLEGE

VICTORIA, B. C.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR young ladies, will Re-open on Thursday, April 10th
Principal—MISS DUPONT. ap6-1mo

REMOVAL.

The undersigned have removed from Yates street to

96 JOHNSON STREET,

During the erection of their New premises.
mc25 COLBERT & WARNER.

CATHEDRAL ORGANIST

THE POSITION OF ORGANIST TO Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, B. C., is now vacant. Candidates are invited to apply, stating qualifications fully, to Rev. A. Beanlands, Christ Church Rectory, Victoria, B. C. mc23

CANARIES FOR SALE

COCKS AND HENS. Apply to
mc28 W. R. CLARKE.

JOHN BOYD,

Importer and Wholesale

WINE AND TEA MERCHANT,

No. 100 Wharf st., Victoria, B. C.
my4

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE

CROCKERY, ETC.

BEING ABOUT TO RETIRE FROM business, my entire stock of Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum, Matting, Window Blinds, Curtains, Cornices and poles, Crockery and Glassware, Lamps, Bisque Figures and Ornaments, etc., will be sold for Cash at greatly reduced prices. Also—

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

The best equipped FURNITURE FACTORY in the Province, most advantageously situated for shipping, on Laurel Point, suitable for any manufacturing purpose.

JACOB SEHL,
63 GOVERNMENT STREET.

VANCOUVER ISLAND

BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE FORTY-THIRD DRAWING FOR an appropriation will be held in Harmony Hall, View street, on Wednesday, 16th instant, at 8 p. m. By order,
Victoria, B. C., B. WILLIAMS, Sec.
April 8, 1890. ap10-td

W. H. DANBY,

Notary Public & Real Estate Agent,

57 GOVERNMENT STREET.

P.O. Box 314. Telephone 474.
jan12

RE-OPENED.

Having leased the well-known

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL,

(Corner Johnson and Store Streets),

MR JAMES DALY will re-open it as a first-class lodging house. Good accommodation for 100 guests. All modern conveniences. Open day and night. mc23

NOTICE.

ANDREW TOLMIE having leased the premises occupied by me for so many years at 45 and 47 Yates street, will carry on the business in conjunction with Duncan Stewart, under the name of

TOLMIE & STEWART,

and by a careful selection of liquors and strict attention to business will keep up the well established reputation of the house.

Thanking my friends for their patronage in the past, I would request a continuation of the same for my successors.

JOHN BOYD.

Several comfortable furnished rooms to let on reasonable terms. ap2-1m